# The Mining Immal,

No. 1830.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

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No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

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Erery description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at NET prices.

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Bornfloyd, 25, 8d.
Bwadrain Con., 28s 9d.
Conontales, 11s. 3d.
25 Great Western.
26 Gen. Brazilian, 15s 3d.
26 Great Western.
27s. 3d. prem.

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OHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. B. Is a BUYER of Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, Wheal Crebor, at 10s., i West Caradon shares.
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MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

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Bronfloyd, £2 2s. 6d.

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Gardigan Bay, £5 26

Cefa Consols, £5 12s 6

Chiverton, £1 15s.

Something and the state of the OB SALE, at prices aff Aberdaumant, 17c. Bronfloyd, £2 2s. 6d. Bwich Consols, £3 12 8 Cardigan Bay, £5 26 6d. Cofe Consols, £5 12s 6 Chiverton, £1 15s. Chotales, 12s. 6d. Don Pedro, £2 pm. Drake Walls, £1 2s 3d. East Basset, £3. East Coradon, £4 5s. East Fool, £8 2s. 6d. East Seton, 19s. 6d. Frank Mills, £2 14s. Great Kew Kills, £2 14s. Great Kew Kills, £2 14s.

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8, baving the Van lode running entirely shrough it, with levels driven, the lode
8, and raising ore worth £18 to £20 per ton, a further improvement being
810 expected; and it is likely to be the great centre of attraction in the Van
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9by for shares. A prospectus, plans, and forms of application can be had at
1s office.

soffice, the Terras Tin Mins is an extraordinary rich tin property. We have exa-ned it, and are convinced of its value. (See Prof. White's report in this Irsal, and supported by Mir. G. Henwood, who concurs with us that there is mineral property in the West of England of equal value. We have 50 shares, my portion, for sale at 30s. each. These should be bought at once. MDEAN and Co., 85, Gracechurch Street, London.

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4 Mastrailan United, 276.

5 Eberhardt, £2 7 6 pm.

5 Eberhardt, £2 7 6 pm.

50 Prince of Wales, 14s 3

20 Pen'Allt, 31s. 9d.

10 East Powl, covell, 4s 9

20 Frontino, 11s. 6d.

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20 Frank Mil

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TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE,
AND WELSH LEAD MINES.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL, AND OTHER CORNISH MINES PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST —SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, Sept. 16, No. 588, Price 6d, each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

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East Lovell.
East Seton.
Great Western.

Rosewall Hill and Taquaril.
Anglo-Brazilian.
Don Pedro.
Yudanamutana. Tankerville, West Tankerville, North Crofty, New Lovell, South Darren, tt Tankerville, Ransom. Taquaril.
th Crofty. East Lovell. Anglo-Brazilian.
v Lovell. East Seton. Don Pedro.
th Darren. Great Western. Yudanamutana.
Great Vor.
With Particulars of the Tin Trade, Mine Dividends in August, &c.

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Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London

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20 W.Tankerville, 56s 6d
30 Wheal Agar, 41s.
30 Wheal Agar, 41s.
20 East Caradon, £44.
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20 Wh. Grenville, 33s.

5 Assheton, £436.
20 Brynpostig, 15s.

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W. T. advises a careful perusal of the reports, and he is prepared to afford his clients the fullest information for their guidance in buying or selling shares.

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opening out splendidly. In the former, the ore ground discovered only waits
the necessary working arrangements to enable good returns to be made; and in
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01 Bronfloyd, &2 38 9 9
01 Bronfloyd, &2 38 9 9
02 West Maria and For150 Aberdaunant.
05 Taquaril, 228 6d pm.
100 Lovell Consols, offer widd.
06 Tamar Valley, 11s.
100 Lovell Consols, offer
100 Great Roef.

26 Aberdaunant.

60 Tamar Valley, 11s.

40 West Egair Lie.

100 West Pant-y-Go.

20 New Lovell, £2 3s. 9d.

10 North Treekerby, 3s.

TERRAS TIN MINE—MH. HERY MANSELL calls the attention of his clients and others to the Special Reports on this property (in this day's Journal), and would strongly advise the purchase of the shares at present low prices, feeling convinced, from a personal inspection just made, that a great advance from present quotation (30s. each) will secon be had.

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East Lovell.
Wh. Kitty (8t, Agnes).
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not exceed £10,000 per bar (or 24th part). We are also purchasers in MARA-VILLAS. Confidential reports furnished on moderate terms on Spanish, German, Italian Mexican, and Brazilian mines. Orders and tolegrams receive prompt attention. HOOKE and Co., 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

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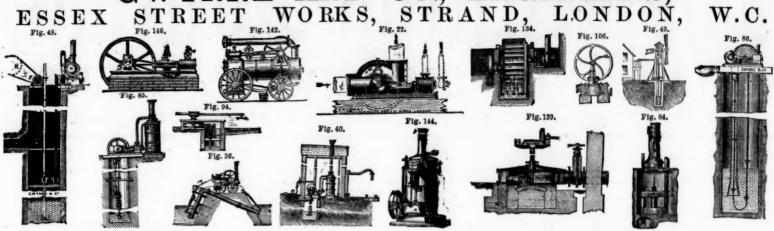


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

44.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
46.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
42.—Portable Engine, from 2\to 30-horse power.
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Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic GWYNNE and Co. have recently effected a considerable reduction in their prices, being determined to supply not only the best but the cheapest Pumping Machinery in the world,

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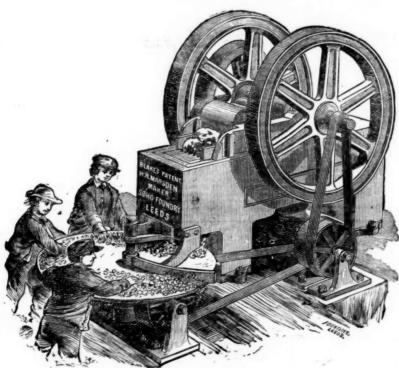
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with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

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Walsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly,—The

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly, -The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

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have ever used."

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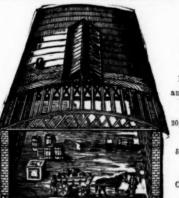
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#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The fortieth annual meeting of the British Association for the Ad-The fortiest singular terms of the fortiest Associated for the Advancement of Science commenced at Liverpool on Wednesday, and promises to be a most successful one. Prof. Huxley delivered his juagural address on the following morning, and the several sections, inaugural address of within any thing comments.

promises to be a most successful one. Prof., Huxley delivered his inaugural address on the following morning, and the several sections, the executives of which are thus composed, afterwards proceeded with the general business of the meeting:—

A—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSIGAL SCIENCE. In the Crown Court, St. George's A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSIGAL SCIENCE. In the Crown Court, St. George's W. G. Adams, M.A.; W. K. CHROTCH, B.A.; Prof. G. C. Foster, M.A., F.R.S.; Ber. W. Allen Whitworth, M.A.

B—CHEMICAL SCIENCE, in the Royal Institution, Colquitt-street.—President: Ber. W. Hiller E. Rosse, E. A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S. Secretaries: Prof. A. Crumbeown, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.; A. E. Fietcher, F.C.S.; Dr. W. J. Russell, F.C.S. C.—GEOLOGY, In the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson-street.—President: Sir Philip delivers of the St. F.R.S., F.G.S.; W. B. President: Sir Philip delivers of the St. F.R.S., F.G.S.; W. Soyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.S., G. H. Morton, F.G.S.; M. G.S.; W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., D.—BIOLOGY, in the Reading Room and Lecture Room of the Free Daylor of the President: Prof. G. Rolleston, M. Lecture Room of the Free Daylor of the President: Prof. G. Rolleston, M. Lecture Room of the Free Daylor of the President: Prof. G. Rolleston, M. Lecture Room of the Free Daylor of the President: Prof. G. Rolleston, M. Lecture Room of the President of the P

de Malpas Groy Egorton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S.. Secretaries: W. Pongelly, F.R.S., F.G.S.; Rev. H. H. Wilnwood, M.A., F.G.S.; W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.G.S.; G. H. Morton, F.G.S.
F.G.S.; G. H. M. D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Vice-Prelibrary.—President: Prof. G. Rolleston, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. Vice-Prelidents: John Evans, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A.; Prof. Michael Foster, M.D., F.L.S.
secretaries: Dr. T. S. Cobbold, F.R.S., F.L.S., T. J. Moore, Cor. M.Z.S.; Henry
T. Stainton, F.R.S., F.L.S.; Rev. H. B. Tristam, M.A., Ll.D., F.R.S.
E.—GEOGRAPHY, In the Small Concert Room, St. George's Hall.—President:
Sir Roderlek I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., Ll.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. Secretaries: H. W. Bates, Assist. Sec. R.G.S.; Ciements R. Markham, F.R.G.S.;
Albert J. Mott; David Buxton, F.R.S.L.; J. H. Thomas, F.R.G.S.
F.—ECONOMIO SCIENCE AND STATISTICS, in the Council Chamber, Town Hall.
President: Prof. Jovons, M.A. Secretaries: Edmund Macrory, M.A.; John
Mies Moss, M.A.
G.—MEGHANICAL SCIENCE, in the Civil Court, St. George's Hall.—President:
Charles Vignoies, C.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.R.A.S.
Secretaries: H. Bauerman,
F.G.S.; P. Le Neve Foster, M.A.; J. T. King, C.E.
In next and subsequent Journals we shall, as heretofore, publish
all matters of interest to our readers which may be brought before

all matters of interest to our readers which may be brought before the Association.

#### MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

The annual meeting of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon was held in the committee room attached to the Polytechnic Hall. Mr. J. St. Aubyn, M.P., presided, and there were present Mr. R. W. Fox, F.R.S., the Rev. Saltren Rogers, Mr. C. Fox, Captains Husband, Provis, Bryant, Williams, Quentrall, and Williams; Messrs. Argail, Hustler, Provis, Bryant, Williams, Quentrall, and Williams; Messrs. Argail, Hustler, W. Tyack. Tonkin, Pryor, Kitto, Stephens, Endy, Twite, Bawden, and J. H. Collins, F.G.S., the lecturer and secretary. Prof. Robert Hunt, a warm friend of the association from the commencement, was unable to attend, in consequence of the state of his health, but wrote a letter expressive of his earnest wishes

to the secretaryship of the Royal Polytechnic Society. The report was adopted without discussion, upon the motion of Mr. R. W. Fox and Mr. Argall.

The CHAREMAN then presented the Mining Journal prizes, which consisted of handsomely bound books, to their winners; and also Dr. Foster's.

Mr. DINGEY read a paper upon his Patent Pulveriser. It consists of four east-iron round plates 2 ft. in diameter, which revolve rapidly in a round pan 6 ft. in diameter, driven by spur gear and pinion from the outer edge in a contrary direction at about ten revolutions per minute. The pan is made with vertical sides, in which are fixed twelve copper grates. The machine is fed by means of a screw working in a hopper. It is adapted not only for tinatum "rows, but for the pulverising of other ores and substances. It is claimed that it will produce more ten from the same quantity of staut than the present method.

Mr. CHATWOOD gave an explanation of the Steam Stamp Invented by himself and Mr. Sturgeon, which is upon the principle of a steam-hammer, of the moving cylinder type. The hammer or ram, which is also the cylinder, is actuated by the direct action of steam or compressed air, or it may be driven by water pressure direct. The machine thus comprises in itself both the stamper and also the motive power; and it is likewise perfectly self-acting. It is capable of crushing about 50 tons a day, and would, he anticipated, do away with non-dividend mines in Cornwall. (Hear, hear.) One was being erected at Goonbarrow Mine, near St. Austell.

The CHARMAN said they would be delighted to have any machine which would do away with non-dividend mines in Chatwood would turn them into dividend ones.

rould do away with non-dividend mines. (Laughter.)
Mr. C. Fox: But Mr. Chatwood would turn them into dividend ones.
The CHARMAN: Well, either way, so that we get rid of them. (Renewed

Capt. Husband, at the desire of the Chairman, then made a few remarks in explanation of his Pneumatic Stamps, a working model of which is in the exhibition, and has already been noticed. The working stamp-head is 8% in. over, and with the lifter weights 240 pounds. It is capable of stamping 10 tons a day, and the saving of power is from a third to a half. It can be worked by a winding-engine, as it is of no consequence in which direction it is driven. The meeting them adjourned to Messrs. Cox and Farley's, at the docks, where various meables are to be steed. Discover bulkers were a set

Ane me ting then adjourned to Messrs. Cox and Farley's, at the docks, where various machines were to be tried. Dingey's Pulveriser was first set to work. It did its duty admirably, bringing down the stuff to a degree of fineness that thoroughly satisfied all the practical men present, and the judges awarded it a first silver medal. The only doubt that seemed to exist was as to the wear and sure, the amount of which, however, can only be decided by experience. Messrs. Chatwood and Sturgeon's Steam Stamp model could not be got in proper action owing to some minor defect, and it was decided that the judges should postpone their decision until they had seen a full-sized one, which is now being erected near St. Austell, in operation. Capt. Husband's hand model of his Fneumatis Stamps, to which a first silver modal has already been awarded, was much admired. Asheroft's patent Low Water Detector and Alarum was tried, and found to be an unqualified success. A tube is fixed into the boller at the low-water line. While the tube is filled with water all is well, but directly steam enters a fusible metal plug is melted, and a whistic sounds.

ELECTRO-DEPOSITION OF NICKEL,—The invention of Mr. I. ADAMS Solid III. Special Combination with nickel (to be used for anodes) of a metal or metalloid electro-negative to the nickel in the solution employed; second, in a nickel anode combined with carbon, and east in the required form.

#### REVIVAL OF IRISH MINING.

REVIVAL OF IRISH MINING.

The existence of enormous mineral wealth in Ireland has never been doubted, yet hitherto comparatively little has been done to secure its commercial development; two or three companies, it is true, are in successful operation, and have long been so, but with the exception of these there is nothing to lessen the complaint that Irish mining is lamentably neglected. The present disturbances on the Continent are considered to offer a favourable opportunity for once more directing the attention of English capitalists to the mines of Ireland, and it is cordially hoped that the successes realised will lead to the extensive introduction of Irish mines upon the lists of dividend-paying securities in the market for investments. The advantage of possessing a property for ever free of either royalty or dead rentcan searcely be overrated, more especially when that property is favourably situated both for the working of the minerals which it contains and for the cheap and expeditious conveyance of ore and materials. A property considered to be in this favourable position is about to be worked by the shalles Silver-Lead Mining Company, with a capital of 30,000L, in shares of 1L each; it comprises the East Shallee and Gurtnadyne Silver-Lead Mines, situated near Silvernines, in the county Tipperary, the Great Southern and Western Railway connecting the district directly with Dublin and all the important ports in the South and West of Ireland. By the construction of a siding, for which there is every facility, the ore can be taken directly to the shipping port.

Silver-Lead Mines, situated near Silver-Mead Mines, situated near Mines of a siding, for which there is overy facility, the ore can be taken directly to the shipping port.

The minerals beneath the East Shallee property, 637 acres in extent, are held free of either royality or dead rent, with unlimited authority to divert near the competition of whatever surface the property of the competition of whatever surface the competition of the competiti

#### LIABILITY OF PAST SHAREHOLDERS IN COST-BOOK COMPANIES.

#### IMPORTANT JUDGMENT OF THE VICE-WARDEN.

This is a case of liquidation, by an order made under the Companies Act 1862. The order was made not long after the passing of that Act, and relates to a company not formed by incorporation under that Act, but long before it, in the ordinary form of a so-called "costbook mine" company, being a mining partnership or company within

not find that there have been any special written regulations which distinguished it from cost-book companies of the common type.

which distinguished it from cost-book companies of the common type. The official liquidator made, as is usual in the courts above, a list with two classes of contributories—Class A, of present shareholders, and Class B, of past shareholders, who had ceased to be shareholders, either by bona fide transfer or by relinquishment, according to custom in such mining companies. It so happens that the entire claims of all creditors have been levied by calls on, and wholly paid by, the present shareholders or contributories of Class A. It is assumed that the transfers were all made regularly and without fraud. In two cases only the shareholders had retired by resigning their shares to the rest of the company. The great majority of cases were cases of transfer to vendees of their shares.

the rest of the company. The great majority of cases were cases of transfer to vendees of their shares. In ordinary cases this would terminate the liquidation, unless an adjustment as between contributories should become necessary.

Now, the question pending before me is in substance this—whether the present shareholders who have paid all the debts have any claim upon past shareholders to be repaid any part of those debts, in respect of expenses of working the mine during the time when the past shareholders actually held the shares, but had not paid, or been called upon to pay or contribute, any share of such expenses. In dealing with unincorporated companies not formed under the Companies Act, 1862, this Court, unfortunately, cannot look for much assistance from any recent decisions of the superior Courts, for they almost exclusively relate to companies incorporated and registered under that Act; whereas the number of mining companies that come under the cognizance of the Stannary Court constitute at least two-thirds of the whole number of mining companies in the two western counties.

stitute at least two-thirds of the whole number of mining companies in the two western counties.

In Mr. Lindley's useful work the information on this class of companies is necessarily very scanty. The reported cases relating to them are chiefly collected in book 1, chap. 5; book 2, chap. 2; book 3, chap. 5; book 4, chap. 3, div. 1, sec. 2. In none of these reported cases (so far as I recollect) are any to be found in which the relative position or equities of present and past shareholders of such companies on a question of adjustment, inter se, have been defined or even discussed.

discussed.

Under Section 200 of the Act, any person who is liable at law or in equity to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the company is deemed to be a contributory. Therefore any existing shareholder who was personally liable as such to a creditor for goods, &c., supplied, became a contributory within this definition when the order to wind-up was made; but whether this liability to be a contributory, and so to aid in the payment of debts by subsequent shareholders, will continue after the shares have been bona fide transferred to others is another question.

It may be that a creditor not a member of the company may continue to hold a shareholder liable to an action for his debt though the debtor may have soci

a shareholder liable to an action for his debt though the debtor may have got rid of his shares; but it does not follow that a person who has afterwards be-come a shareholder can hold such past shareholder liable for debts incurred in his time which a solvent company or an official liquidator has called upon the now shareholders to not

come a shareholder can hold such past shareholder liable for debts incurred in his time which a solvent company or an official liquidator has called upon the new shareholders to pay.

In a common parthership, not dissoluble at will, but only by common assent, such an adjustment is reasonable and proper; but where, as in a company like the present, an unqualified right of transfer is the admitted custom of this sort of partnership, the custom would be nugatory unless the discharge of past shareholders be complete as between him and the future shareholders, or any of them. It is contended that, under Section 33 of the Act, past shareholders are contributory if they cease to be members of the company within a year before the winding-up, and if the contributories of Class A are unable to pay all the claims. By a sort of analogy to this provision it is contended that the like obligation should be incumbent on past shareholders in favour of Class A.

The answer to this is that, even if Section 33 be applicable in this case, the present or existing shareholders have, in fact, satisfied all the claims of the creditors; but, in my opinion, Section 38 is solely applicable to registered companies formed under the Act.

It is true that the language of Sections 199 and 204, part 8, seems strong enough to import into the construction of the Act all wirding-up provisions contained in the other parts of the Act, whether they relate to registered or unregistered companies; but I conceive that such is not the effect of these sections, which must be taken to relate only to unregistered companies, to which they seem to be in terms confined, and not to companies formed on a different principle; and that part 8 was not designed to alter the existing law of common law companies, whether cost-book companies or not.

Upon the whole, there does not appear to me, on the present state of facts, to be any ground by analogy to Section 38, or otherwise, to warrant the ilquidator in calling upon past shareholders to continue to contribute tow

This decides, so far as my judgment is concerned, the only point on which the case was originally argued before me in the latter part of last year. At the last sittings, in the pregent year, the parties appeared before me, with the official liquidator, by whom the principle on which he had founded his so-called "adjustment" was explained. On this occasion I was first informed of some additional facts in respect of some of the shareholders who were called upon to repay those of Class A.

In the first place, it appeared that out of the whole number of shareholders who had got rid of their shares all except two disposed of them by transfer to other incoming members, and these two had resigned them to the rest of the company.

joint propay those of Class A.

In the first place, it appeared that out of the whole number of shareholders who had got rid of their shares all except two disposed of them by transfer to other incoming members, and these two had resigned them to the rest of the company.

What were the terms or conditions of the relinquishments does not appear by any evidence before me. It may possibly turn out that some rights may have been then claimed by throughing shareholder against the company, or by the been then claimed by throughing shareholder against the company, or by the company may have sanctioned; and it is possible that the position of these parties may be thereby altered, and be the foundation of some different form of claim. If not, then it hink it makes no difference whether the shares have been parted with by transfer or relinquishment; and my judgment will then apply to both cases indifferently.

Another fact also appeared on the last-mentioned occasion which did not appear on the original hearing—that some of the shareholders, who had been so called uponj by the liquidator to reimburse the present shareholders, who had been spect of the debts of the company which had been incurred before they became present shareholders, swere thomselves, and had always continued to be, shareholders, who had permit the shareholders, though some had been shareholders longer in fact present shareholders, though some had been shareholders longer in fact present shareholders, though some had been shareholders longer the fact theirs.

This state of things appears to have been occasioned by the fact thaters, and the shareholders, though the the them the shareholders, should also be charged with so much of the previous overplus of current expenses which were not covered by their ontemporaneous calls—in fact, these later shareholders had been obliged by call of the Court to pay some of the old obbs of their co-contributories, and, therefore, thought themselves entitled to Indomnity from the shareholders who were of longer the comp

#### THE TERRAS TIN MINE-SPECIAL REPORTS.

THE TERRAS TIN MINE—SPECIAL REPORTS,

Sir,—Having noticed the various and conflicting opinions relative to the Terras Tin Mine, I experienced considerable satisfaction in being engaged to inspect the property, to select the ore from the points presenting peculiarities, and to submit the samples to assay in such a manner as, in my judgment, would yield a fair average of the quality. I took out four amples from the north and south clvan course, averaging 4's per cent. This stuff was being quarried in stoping the ground now being cleared for a contemplated tramway, which will most materially facilitate the ulterior progress of mining operations. The quantity appears to be inexhaustible. This trammod is opened upon the clvan some 35 ft. In width, consisting of a rather hard stone, containing a proportion of iron, both protoxide and psorcide, in various degrees of decomposition, which appears to exade fairly through the surface, and presenting an appearance of stanniferous wealth extremely analogous to the ground encompassing some of the most successful mining setts in the locality (8t. Austell). This favourable indication is yet more evident in the fact of the ground also carrying capel, which most frequently accompanies tin. Of this substance, and of one of its constituents (schori), lotalined some interesting specimens to exhibit in my laboratory. In the meanwhile, knowing the prejudice catertained against the existence of wolfram, a searches for this mineral most assiduously, but could not succeed in disciplination, and the search of the succeeding the seat, and all having one equal to extent, several appeared to be travering the set, and all having one equal to extent, several appeared to be express an opinion exactledro. I cannot avoid being impressed with the convertion that in dopth the present proportion of iron must yield to a marked increase of atauniferous wealth. I base this idea upon the simple fact that such has hitherto been the result of deeper cuttings, not only on his property, but in others beari

#### REPORT OF GEORGE HENWOOD, M.E.

REPORT OF GEORGE HENWOOD, M.E.

Sir.,—I have made a complete survey of your mining property, and now hand you my report thereon. I have on many previous occasions had to visit this locality, having managed some tin mines in the immediate neighbourhood. I shall first treat on its geological features, which are important. The lodes, of which eight are known to exist as east and west voins, are embedded in the clay-slate or killas of the Cornish mines, near its southern junction with the great central boss of grantis forming the St. Austell range; this grante has been successfully wrought during ages for tin, especially on the southern slope in the killas. Under precisely similar conditions to the Terras Mine many tin setts have been productive of large returns, yielding vast wealth to their fortanate proprietors; amonst others may be mentioned the Great Hewas, Polgooth, Dougas, and a host of others. These mines are in proximity to the Terras. At a

nate proprietors; amonst others. These mines are in proximity to the Terras. At a greater distance on the east, but under the same geological conditions, are the East and West Orinnis, Charlestown United, Par Consols, Pembroke, Fowey Consols, &c., whose riches have been so great as to become proverbial.

On the west the same natural conditions present the same phenomena, an are held in high estimation. The Terras Mines are literally surrounded by mines mostly tin-producing; indeed, every bottom or bed of a rivuiet in the locality has been streamed for the in ancient times, the yield from which, no doubt, originated in the backs of lodes situated as are those of the Terras, ample evidence of which is afforded by examination in situ.

The clay-slate constituting the strata of the set is traversed by numerous east and west as well as caunter lodes, and mineralised voins, most of which contain tin ore. The district is also somewhat peculiar, from the presence of elvan dykes, proceeding, no doubt, from the grantitor range; these are found at the Dougas, Hewas, and St. Austell Consols. The elvan dyke at the Terras, 30 feet to 40 ft. in width, is highly stanniferous, as is proved by actual daily practice; it runs nearly due north and south through the entire sett, and dips elightly east; the east and west lodes have very little underlie north; they form junctions with this great elvan, and if reason, analogy, and experience go for anything, at or near these intersections bunches or rich deposits of tin ore may confidently be calculated on.

Elvans are not always stapniferons. This dyke, however rare, does not con-

thing, at or near these intersections bunches or rich deposits of tin ore may confidently be calculated on.

Rivans are not always stanniferous. This dyke, however rare, does not consitute the only example. Several of our richest mines for tin have been worked
in this rock. The mines above quoted have all been proscented to great depths,
thus forming excellent precedents for the Terras Mine. The works on the mine
hitherto executed by the present proprietary have been principally confined to
the elvan dyke, and the clearing up of shafts and old works on the east and west
lodes. A fine lode, now called the engine lode, was accidentally out in clearing
out the place for the engine-house; this lode is 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, composed of
quartz, chlorite, peach, gossan, exide of iron, and killas, with rich grains and
voins of tin ore throughout—a rich lode; and on the north is a very large lode,
on which the old men worked the backs for more than haif a mile in extent, the

remnants of whose excavations are easily traceable. At Edwards's lode indications of an old shaft presented themselves; the work of clearing up was commenced, and the shaft discovered found to be 13½ fms. deep; the lode is 3½ ft. wide; amongst the rubbish taken out splendid stones of tin were met with, which are indicative of what had been taken off; the stuff bears every characteristic of a true and valuable lode. From the north part of the sett a deep adit level has been driven, and is now within about 25 fms. of cutting this lode at the depth of 35 fms., a most important point. By continuing this adit level has proving the ground for other supposed lodes.

In the elvan quarry an east and west lode is also seen, but on this nothing has been done; in the case of the others only pits for proof have been sunk. In the elvan, however, considerable quantities of stone have been raised and returned. It has been proved beyond doubt that the tin is in sufficient abundance to pay, and that the deeper the stone is procured the higher the produce of thi; this elvan is composed of elspathic rock, a little horneblende, oxide of fron, a very minute portion of mundic and quartz, and is easily quarried and stamped. On the mine is a good steam-engine, erected close to the quarry, so that the stone as raised is easily trammed to the stamps, of which 48 heads are at work: the floors, as far as they go, are well laid out; water for dressing at hand, and good parish roads traverse the entire sett. I carefully examined the fin ore as stamped when in the runs, and found a considerable portion of bold-grained tin, remarkably clean from iron and other foulness. The process of vanning, as well as dressing, in practice showed the waste to be light, and easily separated; in the hutch there were about 18 to 20 cwts, ready for sale, without any other process than washing. The yield of the elvan tin is about 10 to 12 lbs. per ton of ore, but I believe this amount will be increased as depth is attained. My advice to you is to immediately pro

#### [ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. James Crofts:—During the past fortnight the market has been quiet, the uncertain state of affairs upon the Continent tending to restrict business, and prices have, consequently been weakened, although in one or two mines, notably East Greenville and West Chiverton, a marked improvement has taken place. The maintains a very satisfactory price, whilst copper continues duil. There are several mines which now ofter great inducements to investors. SOUTH CONDURROW is one; at present the shares are quoted at 2% to 2% to 2%, but a rise imminent. The mine is making regular monthly profits, and must soon enter the Dividend List. Another mine to buy into is Great ROYALTON. The late splendid improvement has greatly added to the value of the shares. The whim-shaft is down to the 10 fathomievel, and driven south 3 fms., where King's lode has been out 20 ft. wide; here the agent reports he can lay open immense quantities of the lode, that will last for years, paying good profits to the shareholders. The lode is very rich for thi; by the end of the month there will be at the surface at least 100 tons of this rich tinstuff. In addition to this there are four other proved lodes in the mine, which will form a junction with the King's lode, and where a great deposit of this is expected. The geological formation of the district is everything that can be desired, it being the junction of the elay-slate and granite, and four-fifths of our richest mines in Cornwail aresimilarly situated. The writer can confidently recommend these sharus to the public.—Roche Cossols: The discovery here of a new rich tin lode has had a very important effect upon the shares. This mine is also in the clay-slate and granite formation. The writer has frequently recommended the mines as one possessing no ordinary chances of success, and the late discoveries fully confirm this view. A 30-lnch steam-engine has been secured, which will be erected forthwith, together with the necessary stamps, when Roche Cossols is sure to take a prominent place among C From Mr. JAMES CROFTS: - During the past fortnight the market

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The markets for mining shares are without any material alteration, but East Lovells have been in good request at an advance. The speculative nature of this stock, however, naturally causes considerable fluctuation in the price of shares. Great Lakey, which pays dividend mines, and consequently the market value of the undertaking remains without much change. The price of the shares is the same now as before war was declared. Great Whell Fortune shares have been in rather better demand, together with three or four other leading Cornish dividend-paying mines. ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED has been inspected by an agent of considerable celebrity, on behalf of the directors of the company, and his report is of the most favourable description. This undertaking head caused the greatest confidence is entertained by those who hold the stock. There can be no doubt that it is one of the most spiendid speculations now being developed, to say the very least of it, for should the parallel lodes turn out as anticipated the shares, which are now worth about 9t, each, would readily feet to 50t, or 60t, and large dividends will be the result of operations after they have properly explored at deeper levels. West WHEAL SETON holds on its way most cheeringly, and the excellent management is worthy of all praise; indeed, the shareholders and the managers appear to be of one mind, and I am not aware that during the whole period of this company's existence matters have ever been different, and my knowledge of the concern has extended over a very long period. The dividends, which are regularly declared, are much larger than can be obtained with any degree of safety in foreign stocks. The markets for foreign securities have even very sensitive, and holders of stocks exhibit a degree of nervousness perfectly natural in the present state of foreign affairs, but it should not be forgeten, with reference to a few at all events, that they are for the present tolerably safe investments. Railways have been in considerable From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:-The markets for mining shares are

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.

WEST HEBODSFOOT.—This mine has been taken up by the principal proprietors of West Chiverton and Herodsfoot, and is at present divided into 30 stares, 1001, paid. The amount thus raised (3001). will go to erect a 60-inch engine, and bring the mine, it is hoped and confidently expected, into a profitable state. It will be under the same management as West Chiverton and Herodsfoot, and when the proper time arrives will probably be put into the same number of shares as West Chiverton, when they may command a high price. About 60001, have already been expended on the mine by an old company, but the present engine (only a 16-in.) was too small to keep the water even to the 5f ml. level, and the company, through financial and other difficulties, had to be wound-up. The last sale of ore (10 tons) from this shallow depth realised 171. Ss. 6d. per ton, and one of the West Chiverton agents reports—"I consider the mine situated in a beautiful stratum; in fact, everything that could be desired; and, looking at the kindly lode so far opened at such a shallow depth, I am of opinion that with a vigorous development it will prove highly remunerative to the adventurers." Capt. Trevellon, of Herodsfoot, writes in still higher terms. Mr. Hawke and bis friends in West Chiverton and Herodsfoot, who have purchased the mine and machinery, will carry on half of it, or 15-30ths, and we are alone authorised to dispose of a few shares (30ths) at a fixed price, to any gentieman anxious to join in such a bona fide and good speculation. WEST HERODSFOOT .- This mine has been taken up by the prin-

SATURDAY .- Market firm for East Lovell, at 341 to 351; New

ville, 2% to 2%; Marke Vailey, 6% to 7%; Great metaliaus, 103. to 103.; mary Ann, 9 to 9½; Paedie, 2% to 2%; Don Pedro, 2% to 2%.
TUESDAY.—Good demand for Great Retallack, East Grenville, Grenville, Taquril, and Seton share; Tankerville and Great Vor shares flatter. Great Retallack, 103. to 15s.; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Grenville, 1½ to 1½; Taquaril, 23s. to 35s.; Seton, 48 to 50; Great Vor, 6½ to 7; Tankerville, 15 to 15½; Eberhardt and Aurora, 11½ to 12; Paelife, 2¾ to 3; Australian United, 1½ to 1½; Don Pedro North del Rey, 2½ to 23; West Seton, 120 to 125; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Van, 60 to 65; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 4½; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; Tarker 124 to 35.

Don Pedro Architecture, 2% to 2%; vens Second 20 to 24; Van. 60 to 68; Parys Mountain, 3% to 4%; Van Consols, 2% to 2%; East Lovell, 34 to 35.

Wednesday.—Market moderately active. East Grenville, Grenville, Great Retailack, West Chiverton, Taquaril, and East Lovell shares in demand. New Loveli shares receded to 2% sellers, and Tankerville to 13%; East Grenville, 1% to 3%; Great Retailack, 10s. to 15s.; West Chiverton, 55 to 54; Taquaril, 34s. to 36s.; East Lovell, 34 to 15; New Lovell, 1% to 2½; Tankerville, 14% to 154; Chiverton Valley, 2% to 2%; Seton, 48 to 69; Parys Mountain, 3% to 4%; North Crofty, 2 to 2%; Tancer of Wales, 13s. to 15s.; East Caradon, 4 to 4%; North Crofty, 2 to 2%; Australian United, 1% to 1%.

Thursday.—Settling-day. The demand to-day is chiefy for Taquaril, Yudanamitana, Great Retailack, East Lovell, Providence, and West Frances shares. Taquaril, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Yudanamitana, 25s. to 37s. 6d.; Great Retailack, 15s. to 57s.; West Frances, 27s. to 39; Prince of Wales, 13s. to 13s.; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; Great. Vor. 6½ to 7; Chiverton Valley, 3% to 3%; Australian United, 1½ to 1½; Mary Ann. 9 to 9½; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 4½; Don Pedro, 2% to 3; Chontales, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; New Lovell, 2 to 2½; East Lovell, 35 to 34.

The Samaria and Colorado have brought a further shipment of 10,000 in sliver bars from the South Aurora Silver Mines, White Pine.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, yesterday,
Mr. EDMUND A. PONTIFEX in the chair.
Mr. C.J. LEAVER (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.
The report stated that the ores of 1869 have not realised even the low price ruling at the date of the last meeting, and the selling assays of the ores, as previously intimated to the shareholders, have not reached the precentage at which they were estimated in the re-

Mr. C. J. Leavez (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report stated that the ores of 1869 have not realized even the low price ruling at the date of the last meeting, and the selling assays of the ores, as previously intimated to the shareholders, have not reached the percentage at which they were estimated in the return of the control of the con

The CHAIRMAN said he had to move that the report and accounts which had just been presented to the meeting be received and adopted. As the shareholders would be aware, the accounts embraced a closing statement of the profit and loss on the working of 1868, as well as cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the

statement of the profit and loss on the working of 1668, as well as cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the company and the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns account for 1869. The necessity of dealing with the cost and returns accounts in the one report access from the desire of the directors to inform the shareholders of the true position of the company accounts in the one report access from the whole of the necessity of dealing with the directors to inform the shareholders of the true position of the company accounts in the one report access from the whole of the necessity of dealing with the directors to inform the shareholders of the true position of the company accessed to the necessity of the directors to inform the shareholders of the true position of the company accessed to the necessity of the directors to inform the shareholders of the true position of the directors to inform the shareholders of the true position of the company accessed to the correct access of the position of the company accessed to the correct access and the position of the company accessed to the correct access and the position of the earned with their capital; the more especially as the reserve and sinking funds set aside out of profits already amounted to 8000£, in the benefits accruing from which the new shareholders would participate. (Hear, hear.) The board, therefore, resolved to divide the whole 2£, per share, and to carry the smaller sum of 3000£, to the reserve and sinking funds. Coming to the results of the operations of the year 1869, he said they at first sight contrasted unfavourably with those of the previous year; but there was this great advantage, that they had generally developed the riches of the mines, and ensured their durability for many years to come. A comparison of the results of the two years showed that the quantity of ore raised had been about the same. In fact, 6537 tons of ore were raised in 1865, and 6559 tons in 1869. Oboklep raised 225 tons less, and Spectakel 257 tons more. The Trial mines in each year produced no appreciable quantity of dressed ore. The total profit for the two mines was 34,5291, but from that had to be deducted a loss of 3000£ on the reduction works, and an expenditure of 1000£, over returns on the Trial mines, so that the balance of profit remaing for 1868 was 34,1291. For 1869 the Ooklep Mine made a profit of 22,0722£, the Spectakel Mine an apparent loss of 38000£, the reduction-works an actual loss of 3000£, and the Trial mines an apparent loss of 1100£, together 7900£, which deducted from the above profit on the Ooklep Mine left a probable balance of profit for the year 1869 of 25,072£, or a difference of profit compared with the previous year amounting to 9000£. For the purposes of comparison he had been obliged to assume a price for the overs of 1869, and he had taken the very low market value which had been the average price obtained for the previous year amounting to 9000£. For the purposes of comparison be had been obliged to assume a price for the overs of 1869, and he had taken the very low market value which had been the average price obtained for the previous year amounting to when it became ovident that the ore was not the leavings of an old mine, but ra-ther the commencement of an entirely new ore, it became necessary to work it upon a different system, and regular exploratory works were undertaken. Per haps the agent had been anxious rather to show what a fine mine Speciakel was going to be than to forward home immediate tangible proofs of its present value. Although they have developed eyes tons, they had only raised 1000 tons or mar-kstatis ore. But he believed that there must be considerable quantities of ore

ready for dressing, and only awaiting the completion of the dressing-floors, which had been a long time in progress. It might be open to question whether the whole of the large sum of 17,900, expended upon Spectakel in 1650 ought to be charged to the current year, or a portion spread over successly examin which the bouefit of the expenditure will accrue; but the board had previously established a rule that all such onligh should be a charge upon the revenue of the year in which the expenditure was incurred, and, therefore, after due consideration they determined not to depart from the rule on the press no occasion. (Hear, hear.) In addition to the extra cost of Spectakel, the reduction works resulted in a loss of 30001, as against 300f, in 1883. The board hoped that this would be the last year that the reduction works would low a loss, They were now under the management of Mr. Thielen, a gentleman who had been recommended as eminently supable, and of great experience, and they hoped to obtain good results. Ookiep Mine had cost 237th, more than in the previous year, but there had been avings effected in frields, transports, and so forth, the general result being an increased profit of 24th. (Cheers.) Theonly unsatifactory feature in reference to Spectakel was that the closing accounts showed the total costs had exceeded those indicated in the monthly shorts by about 30001, which he found arose mainly from the excess in the cost of the materials used. The attention of the superintendent would be drawn to the point. (Hear, hear.) The accounts showed that the liabilities upon 1859 were lineased from the general extension of the company's carrying power, as company could raise ores at the mines more rapidly than they could carry them away. That fact fully justified the board in raising the additional capital for constructing the tramway. The liabilities had since been reduced by payments and bills of lading in hand, which amounted to a sum equal to about 50,000. The stock of unsoid ores in the colony on May 31, 1870

#### YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the following resolution:—"That in order to pay off colonial and other liabilities, and furnish additional capital for further developing the property of the company, the capital of the company be increased by the creation of \$500 preference shares of \$3.\text{ cach, and that the sum of \$3.\text{ be paid in respect of each of the said shares within 21 days after allotment thereof, and that the same be deemed to be a call of that amount made upon each of the said shares on the day of the allotment thereof, and payable 21 days after allotment, and that the respective holders for the time being of the said shares he entitled to receive out of the net profits of the company a dividend after the rate of 10 percent, per annum upon such of the said shares as shall be held by them respectively before any dividend be paid to any holder of any of the ordinary shares of the company, or of authorising the directors to raise money on debenture, mortgage, or otherwise." Mr. H. HILLS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following circular was submitted:—The directors having received advices from Mr. Five-asb, the coionial manager, that the National Bank of Australasia has suddenly required payment of a sum of 40000, on account of the correlatory, you have berewith notice of an extraordinary genory on behalf of the company, you have been with the coionial manager that the National Bank of Australasia has suddenly required by any men of a sum of 40000, on account of the correlatory, you have been without a constant and the shareholders of the requisition required by a summary and the shareholders, under date april 28, copies of which were circulated amongst the shareholders, under date April 28, copies of which were circulated amongst the shareholders, and the date of the company requires serious consideration, and the resolution to rais increased capital An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the following resolution:—"That in order to pay off co-

#### GREAT WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday (Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN in the chair), the minutes of la ing were read and confirmed. The statement of accounts for the three months ending August showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 766L 17s. 9d.

ties of 766£. 17s. 9d.

The following report was read:

Sept. 12.—Since the last meeting of shareholders the engine-shaft has been sunk and made complete to the 15 fm. level, and a cross-cut driven to the lode, which is 2½ feet wide, and worth from 20½ to 2½ per fathom. Ends are now being driven on its course cast and west, and I am glad to say it maintains its size and value, both ends being worth 20½ to 2½, per fathom, each driving at 2½, per fathom. A winze is being sunk below the old workings (which are 10 fms. deep), in a lode worth 12½ per fathom. It will be seen that the lode has considerably improved in the last fms. sinking. When this winze is down to the 15 fm. level, and the level driven home to it, we shall be in a position to take away the tin ground at a profit; in the meanthime we shall continue to sink the shaft below the its with all dispatch, with a view to open up in the least possible time a mine which shall amply repay the shareholders.—CHARLESS BAWDEN.

Mr. T. R. COMYN stated that having recently visited the mine, and also having had it inspected by one of the greatest mining engineers

Mr. T. R. COMYN stated that having recently visited the mine, and also having had it inspected by one of the greatest mining engineers of the day, he was of opinion that the works already commenced, and which the report shows are being carried on with great vigour, could not fall to result in making this one of the best tin mines of the county. It was a property that almost anyone could predict a great future of, from the fact that the old workings on the surface, which have displaced thousands of tons, would never have been done had not large quantities of tin been got from them, and the result of the present workings seems to verify this opinion in the most positive manner, seeing that the lode now being driven on is worth 25t, her fathom in each end. Having all along felt every confidence in its success, he and his friends had already taken a large interest in the mine, and he would continue to advise others to do the same.—A SHARRHOLDER asked if the East Loveli

lode passed through the sett?——Mr. BAWDEN replied that there was not the least doubt of it, and that the north lode, which they were now sinking on, was it.

A discussion ensued generally on the prospects of the property, in the cours
of which Mr. Bawden answered the many questions relating thereto in the f which Mr. Bawden answered the many questions relating thereto in the goet satisfactory manner. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

TAQUARIL.—Judging from the information I have had from men who worked at the Taquaril Mine nearly 40 years ago, and having myself seen the great pieces of gold taken from there by the former proprietors, I believe that in two months after the stamps are in full operation the mine will be worth the sum of 50,00 t. in the market.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—Considerable progress has been made during the past month in the erection of the pumping and drawing machinery, and the completion of the buildings will be reported in a few days. The different iodes to be worked upon immediately the mine is in fork are all rich, and will yield very large quantities of tin, at a profit to the adventurers. In driving the deep adit on the cannier lode a course of tin has been met with, and is being driven through, worth 10t, per fathom. The different topes, drivages, and tribute through, worth 10t, per fathom. The different stopes, drivages, and tribute the area ill producing the in paying quantities. The small amount of capital called for the erection of machinery has been expended at great advantage to called for the erection of machinery has been expended at great advantage to eather propictors, and will enable the managers to make profitable returns immediately after the engines go to work. A demand for the shares at 1 to 1½ has taken place during the week; but, if the mine holds as at present, it must be worth at least double that price.

RHYDTALOG.—This mine is now in full work. The engine-shaft

taken place during the week; out, it the mine noise as at present, it must be worth at least double that price.

RHYDTALOG.—This mine is now in full work. The engine-shaft heliog sunk below the 15 fm. level. A winze also is being sunk to give ventilated, and to open up stoping ground, and levels are being driven to open two of the lodes which have proved productive of silver-lead; the shaft is worth by ton per fathom; the 15 fm. level, 1½ ton; the winze, 1 ton; and the cross lode, 10 to 15 cwts. Other parts of the mine are also equally rich, and will be worked at a profit to the company. This is considered one of the greatest successes in modern Welsh mining, only a few months has the mine been at work, the pumping and drawing-wheels have been creeted, and the property effectually to just along and its produce is looked upon as one of, if not, the richest silver-lead of the Principality.

The VARRACK promises to be one of the best mines ever opened up it cornwall. If any reader will visit it in about two months time, when the

TREVARRACK promises to be one of the best mines ever opened up in Cornwall. If any reader will visit it in about two months time, when the engine the best will be at work, and the shaft being sunk on the course of the lode, he engine for himself, and will be convinced of the correctness of the statement, while I repeat, that Trevarrack promises to be one of the best mines ever when I repeat, that Trevarrack promises to be one of the best mines ever wheth this mine is worked are amongst the soundest ever adopted. Great vigour is displayed in the works.

GEFRON.—These shares are readily being applied for, and the company is likely to be a great success.

TERRAS (Tin) appears to attract the entire attention of capitalists and investrs desirous of speculating in the tin mines of Cornwall, and underly their selection will prove advantageous.

COPPER HILL.—The whole of this mine is now advertised for sale; yet at one time it was one of the most promising mines in the Redruth district.

doubtedly see Hill.—The whole of this mine is now advertised for sale; yet at one time it was one of the most promising mines in the Redruth district, being surrounded by the best dividend-paying concerns ever known. Shares changed hands as high as 3501. each, but at that time its neighbour, Wheal Buller (of which sett it formerly formed a part), was giving dividends of 404. Buller (of which sett it formerly formed a part), was giving dividends of 404. Buller (of which sett it formerly formed a part), was giving dividends of 404. Buller (of which sett it formerly formed a part), was giving dividends of 404. Busher (of the most set was giving dividends of 404. Busher (of the most successful dividends from copper for a short period. Some of the most successful specialtors in the district held for many years largely in Copper Hill, also, gave small dividends from copper for a short period. Some of the most successful properties in the district held for many years largely in Copper Hill, also, gave small dividends from the district held for many years largely in Copper Hill, also, gave small dividends from the best of core; 20 tons appears to have been soid list mouth, which I have no doubt leaves a good profit on the month's cost. This mine adjoins the Great Minera, and I do not see why it should not become a valuable one. The general meetling will soon be held, and I hope the true state and prospects of the mine will be made known to the public.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—A visit to this mine will satisfy anyone of its great value, from the splendid course of copper under the deep adit, and

r LOBESCO. To the splendid course of copper under the deep adit, and first great value, from the splendid course of copper under the deep adit, and which will be speedily reached by the 35 end, and also the 45 and 55, all of which are now being driven. The lead lode in the 35, driving south, is daily improving and splendid stones of lead ore are being raised, intermixed with horn spar, sui

GRAT RETALLACK MINE.—In the Notabilia of last Saturday's Journal there are some remarks of rather an extravagant character respecting this mine, and a brief statement of facts may not be unadvisable. It is not true, as the article in question states, that "a continuous run of rich sliver-lead has then expected on one lode during the last four months." As regards the blendo, the mine was originally worked for iron, an enormous deposit of which was disseved at surface; under the iron a mass of blende was met with, and upwards of \$890 tone of that mineral was sold from a comparatively shallow depth, but the prices were then so low, and unfortunately the local management was so bad, that large losses were sustained, and the operations were abandoned. It will thus be seen that the remarks alluded to are to a great extent true in regard to the blende workings of the pact. As regards the future, a cross-cut is now being driven in untried ground, 70 fms. away from the old workings, which it is expected will be unwatered by the cross-cut. What is under the blende no one can venture to say; the result may or may not "rival the Van Mine" in proportionate richness. The general opinion in the neighbourhood of the mine is that a large deposit of either lead or copper will be found there, but until the question is solved by explorations all is but theory and speculation. It was expected that the blende lode would have been cut by the end of this month, but within the last few days an civan course has been met with, and which has deligad progress. This civan course has been met with, and which has deligad progress. This civan course has been met with, and which has deligad progress. The civan course has been met with, and which has deligad progress. The civan course has been met with. These are the plain fasts of the present position of the mine. There is untiling at present to warrant leads of the present position of the mine. There is untiling at present to warrant leads of the present position of the mine. There is untiling GREAT RETALLACK MINE.—In the Notabilia of last Saturday

OKEL TOR.—The discovery of tin in this mine has determined the OKEL JOR.—The discovery of the in this mine has determined adventures to erect stamping machinery for returning it, and a stamps-a&r., has been purchased, which will be attached to the rotary engine in diately. The lode staff has been tested in the different levels, and in all tin been found. Samples from the 89 fm. level bave yielded as much as 140 lbs black the to the ton of stuff, and from the fine mundle stuff on the mine as may to lbs. of black the tothe ton of stuff, and from the fine make the great size of fode in the 88 fm. level (6 fms. wide), and producing in throughout, the fut prospects of the mine are most encouraging.—W. James: Calstock, Sept. 15.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

BRAGANZA (Gold) .- Sept. 15: We have received, by the Douro, a

Braganza (Gold).—Sept. 15: We have received, by the Douro, a fine sample of gold, also namples of gold-bearing quartz from different parts of the mine, which may be seen at the offices of the company. The various works are progressing satisfactorily. The deep adit has been driven during the last month 6 fins. 4 ft. 4 in., and the ground in the end is easier for driving; there is evry appearance of being near a lode. A new cross-cut has commenced to cut the lodes between tramroad level and deep adit, and a winze has also been commenced to be sunk between these two levels, both for ventilating the works, &c., when we commence extracting the lode. We are also driving a level in the kills on the side of the No. 1 lode, so that we may extract the stone with facility when we commence working on its course. Samples from the deep adit continue to show gold in the bates.

PESTARENA.—Thomas Roberts, James Mitchell, Sept. 9: Pestarena Mines, Aquavite: The new stopes in back of the 46 are both opening out satisfactorily, No. 1 yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom, worth 2 ozs. of gold per ton; No. 2 stopes 6 tons per fathom, 10 cs. per ton. The lode in the 32 and south 2 tons, at 8 dwts. per ton. The 23 end south continues to yield 4 tons per fathom, worth 1 ½, oz., per ton. The 23 end south continues to yield 4 tons per fathom, at 15 dwts. per ton. The 23 end south continues to yield 4 tons per fathom, at 15 dwts. per ton. The 23 end south continues to yield 4 tons per fathom, at 15 dwts. per ton. The 32 end south continues to yield 4 tons per fathom, at 15 dwts. per ton. The worth 10 cs. at 8 dwts. per ton. The 23 end south rom have per during the completed we shall commence to drive north to open up the unexplored ground between this winze and the 23 and south from Acquavite.—Peschiera: The end north in the 65, on No. 2 lode, yields 4 tons per fathom, at 15 dwts. per ton. The end north, on No. 5 lode, yields 5 tons, at 10 cs. of gold per ton. The end north in the 65, on No. 2 lode, yields 5 tons, at 10 cs. of gold per ton. ach the line of rich ore gone down in bottom of the No. 3 level. No. 2 stopes a the flat lode, in back of No. 2 level, has improved, yielding 10 tons of ore per thom, worth los. of gold per ton. No other change in the mine. PHENIX (Silver-Lead and Blende).—S. Richards: Having visited

The attention of the public is invited to the prominent facts connected with PHENIX (Silver-Lead and Blende).—S. Richards: Having visited the mine on the 6th, 6th, and 7th inst., I have pleasure in stating that although some of our best men have been drafted and taken for the war, all the important poluts on the course of the lode have been kept on as well as it could have been arranged, and, with the exception of not having men to commence the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 41 lachter level, operations have been continued with more force than we had expected. At the 41 west a discovery of great importance has been made—the lode is found, and opened on 2½ lachters west of the cross-course; it has continued to improve from cally spots and strings of ore to the present end, where it is worth 20½ per fathom for lead, and saving work for blende; it is fully a ft. wide, with quartz, capels, and iron pyrites, and has altogether a very fine appearance. We have set the 31 to drive west over this place, and we have no doubt of finding the lode there in about 5 fms. driving. Nothing was one even to scarch for the lode to the west of the cross-course before we put out the sit end, we have, therefore, every indication of fluding it level and the stream of the public is invited to the prominent facts connected with law poperty, which was enumerated:—

That the East Shallee Silver-Lead Mine is a fee-simple property, and of unusal extent—687 acres.

—That the spatial control of £61,000 worth of silver-lead has been already obtained from its quite more in the surface of the discovery of great importance has been made, the lock of the discovery of great importance has been made and saving work of the cross-course before we put out the si end of the discovery of the strength of the public is invited to the prominent facts connected with unusal extent—687 acres.

—That the East Shallee Silver-Lead Mine is a fee-simple property, and of the unusal extent—687 acres.

—That the East Shallee Silver-Lead Mine is a fee-simple pro

about the same quantity of both lead and blende on Oct. 7, a month from the present sampling. At Ajax nothing has been done since my last report, for want of men. We hope, however, to get a sufficient number of hands, and be in full working order, in about a month from this time.

BUEL NORTH STAR (Austin).—James Brown, Aug. 25: The 550 ft. level, north-west of engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving, men making good progress. In the 460 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving, men making good progress. In the 460 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore. These men completed their contract of 50 ft., vide, producing fine stones of ore. These men completed their contract of 50 ft., re-set 50 ft. at \$9 per foot. From the appearance of the ground in this end 1 think the lode will improve shortly. I have communicated in the back of the 400 ft. level No. I rise with No. 2; this has caused good ventilation, and will open out ground for stoping. The lode in the backs over the break is improving, now 2 ft. wide, with fine stones of ore. The rise in the back of the 400 ft. level, west of the break, is looking better and improving. I am pushing on this rise to communicate with No. I rise and stope. As soon as this is effected it will open up considerable ground for stoping over the break. I think the ore ground will extend east of No. 2 rise, This I will prove before putting up another rise from the back of the 2 ft. level.

James Brown, Ang. 25: I have secured 1600 ft. of new ground west of the Buel North Star. I now send you the deed for the same, which I hope you will find correct. The cost will be trifling, compared with the amount of ground secured. Everything is recorded according to the mining laws of the State and district. I think the will be wise after your inspection to send the deed back, as we have the others at the bank if anything should turn up hero. I would bring before you the necessity of sinking a new shaft

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, Sept. 16.)—Soda: Cream Caustic firmer, and in good demand, at 12t. 10s. for 60 per cent.; and white, at 13t. 5s. to 13t. 10s. Soda crystals brisk, at 4t. 2s. 6d. to 4t. 5s. Soda as had little firmer, at 11-16d. to 13td per degree. Bi-carbonate, at 9t. 10s., and 15t. for refined. Saltcake, 3t. Sulphate of soda, 3t.—Nitrate of soda: Silghtly declined, and now at 14t. to 14t. 15s.—Potash: Murlates, a few parcels offering, subject to conditions. Prussiate of potash, yellow, 11½d.; ed., 1s. 9td.—Saltghtly declined, and now at 14t. to 14t. 15s.—Potash: Murlates, a few parcels offering, subject to conditions. Prussiate of potash, yellow, 11½d.; ed., 1s. 9td.—Saltghtre: Few transactions of importance. Foreign, 30s. to 32s.; refined, at 34s.—Alum: Same as last. Loose lump, at 6t. 6s. and 7t. in export barrels; ground, at 7t.—Ammonia: Brown sulphate unchanged, at 13t. to 13t. 10s. White and grey in better enquiry, at 15t. to 16t.—Copperas: Dry, at 52s., and active. Green and rusty duli, at 50s. to 54s.—Arsenic: At 6t. 16s., to 7t. 5s. for fine powdered.—Acid: Oxalic, at 73d. to 8st.; tartaric stiff, at 1s. 33d. dt, to 1s. dt,; sulphuric, at 3t. 5s. to 3t. 10s.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, at 4t. 10s., to 4t. 15s. for refined.—Oils: Oilve, at 48t. to 50t. Lubricating oil, at 2s. to 5s. per gallon. Pure white Norwegian cod liver oil, at 9t. 10s. per barrel.—Pitch: Dull.—Benzole: There is a better foreign demand, but prices are still low—2s. to 2s. 3d. for 30 per cent.—Guano: Best Peruvian, 13t. 17s. 6d. to 14t. 10s.—Disinfectants: Patent, at 5t. per ton for Corporations. Carbolic, at 10t.—China-clay: 22s. per ton.—Pyrites: As usual, at 6d. to 7½d. Calcined Spanish, at 43s. 6d. R.C.—Lime: Bleaching powder advanced, at 8t. to 8t. 5s. Super-phosphates firm, at 4t. 5s. to 4t. 10s. Mineral phosphates, 56s. to 60s. for 65 per cent.—Iron.—Mangahese: At 80s. for 10s. Mineral phosphates, 56s. to 65s. for 65 per cent.—Iron.—Mangahese: At 80s. for 10s. Mineral phosphate CHEMICALS AND MINERALS,-(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co

MORE CURES OF ASTHMA AND COUGHS BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC MORE CURESOF ASTHMA ASDOCUCIES by WAFERS, ""Lynm, Cheshire. In allaying any irritation of the chest or lungs, checking all disposition to coughing, and promoting that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's refreshing sleep, they certainly stand unrivalled.—J. If. Evans, Druggist." They gave instant relief of the breath and lungs, and have a pleasant taste. Price is. 1/4d. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

a pleasant taste. Price is 1½d, per box. Sold by all medicine vondors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—DISEASES OF ADVANCED YEARS.—When man has passed to the borders of old age the digestion becomes more or less impaired, the nervous system grows feeble, and the physical power shows increased weakness. Hence arise congestion of the liver, lungs, and head, followed by dropsy, asthma, or apoplexy, which too frequently afflict the aged. The liver usually first gets torpid, but its activity may be speedily revived by rubbing Holloway's ointment thoroughly over the pit of the stomach and right, side at least twice a day, and taking the pills at the same time. The same treatment cures all other congested organs, by varying the parts rubbed according to the situation of the congestion.

#### THE SHALLEE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED). TO WORK THE FEE-SIMPLE SILVER-LEAD MINE OF EAST SHALLEE.

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital, £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each, of which 22,260 are offered for subscription.

for subscription.

Deposit 5s, per share, to be paid on application, and 5s, on allotment. Calls not to exceed 5s, per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Shareholders can at once, upon making application, pay up the full amount of their shares. In such cases share warrants, transferable from hand to hand, and exempting the holder from any further liability, will be issued if desired.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum will be allowed upon calls paid in advance.

If no allotment be made, the deposits will be promptly returned in full.

ROBERT GOING COLLIS, Esq., Leeson Park, Dublin, and Millbrook House

Nenagh.

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SOLICITORS-Messrs. D. and T. FITZGERALD, 20, St. Andrew-street, Dublin. Brokers - W. G. DUBEDAT, Esq., 2, Foster-place, Dublin.
Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY, and Co., College-green, Dublin.

SECRETARY—MR. THOMAS BAKER (pro tem.)
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—29, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

#### ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the East Shallee Silver-Lead Mine, situate near Silvermines, in the County Tipperary. The Great Southern and Western Railway runs through the property at a place particularly well adapted for the making of a siding, about a quarter of a mile from the engine-shaft, and by its construction the ore can be sent direct from the mine to the ports of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, or Cork.

The property comprises the minerals of over 687 statute acres, and is held for ever free of either royalty or dead rent. The great mineral voin is supposed to extend for 759 fms. through the property. The lode is at present being worked on the 16 and 26 fm. levels, which latter is the greatest depth attained, and yet more than 3800 tons of silver-lead, producing over £61,000, at an average price of £5 15s. 6d. per ton, have been aiready obtained. The last cargo of Shallee lead was sold on June 25, 1870, for £20 2s. 6d, per ton, whilst the Mining Journal of that and the following week, in giving the sale of lead made a few days before and after the same date, shows the average price to have been only £12 15s. per ton, and this fact demonstrates the richness in silver of the Shallee lead.

The mining plant on the property is of first-class modern character, and it and the buildings are valued at over £6500.

The plant is full working condition, and not one shilling outlay for machinery will be required. The present raisings under the restricted conditions of capital average 10 tons of silver-lead per month.

The present owners have entered into a preliminary agreement to convey to the Shallee Silver-Lead Mining Company all their interest in the mine, with the working plant, machinery, and buildings, for the sum of £15,600, of which they propose to take one-half in fully paid up shares, thus retaining a substantial interest in the success of the new undertaking.

No promotion fee will be paid.

the working pure.

they propose to take one-half in fully paid up snares, thus averaged they propose to take one-half in fully paid up snares, thus averaged they propose to take one-half in fully paid up snares, thus averaged they are the are they are the The attention of the public is invited to the prominent facts connected with this property, which may be thus enumerated:—
1.—That the East Shallee Silver-Lead Mine is a fee-simple property, and of unusual extent—687 acres.
2.—That it is quite free from royalty or dead rent.
3.—That upwards of £61,000 worth of silver-lead has been already obtained from it.

#### REPERRY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, with limited liability. Capital £7500, in 5000 shares of 30s. each.

JAS. SLADE, Esq., Torwood-street, Torquay.
H. F. WHITEFIELD, Esq., St. Columb.
JAMES MURRAY, Esq., Abbey-place, Torquay.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS—THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BANK, Torquay.

LONDON AGENTS-Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and CO., Lombard-street, London.

GEORGE S. CLEMENT, Esq., Bank Chambers, 38, Throgmorton-street, London SECRETARY (pro tem.)-Mr. G. H. POULTON. TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 33, TORWOOD STREET, TORQUAY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

33, TORWOOD STREET, TORQUAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working with greater efficiency the property known as the Reperty Tin Mine, situate in the parish of Lanivet, near Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall.

The works were begun in August, 1869, when a 7-in. engine was erected, and a shaft suck in the direction of the north lode, 15 fms. from the surface; at this depth the miners in sinking came on it, and, after the usual pumping arrangements had been made, proceeded to cross-cut east and west, and the result was most satisfactory, the lode proving worth from £25 to £100 per fathom, and being far richer in the bottom of the level than in the top. It was also discovered there were other lodes, at distances of 3 fms. to 5 fms., running nearly parallel with the north lode, and all dipping faster, and in the same direction; these will form a junction at about 24 fms. to 25 fms. The mine is now sunk to 18 fms., and men are sinking day and night, about 7 ft. a week. A large lode, now called the south lode, has been found, and, from indications, seems quite as rich, if not more so, as the north. This will be reached by a cross-cut from the north lode at the 25 fms., and should it prove as rich as the indications show the returns will be immediate and very large. At different times assays of the ore were made by public assayers, and the result given was from 17 to 23 per cent. of tin. The whole of the tin from the drivage of these levels was sold, and enough realised to pay the cost; it was sold to Messrs. Martin, of St. Austell. Their vouchers can be seen at the offices.

This small way of working was abandoned in March of the present year, and at a meeting of the shareholders, called for the purpose, it was decided to purchase and erect a 30-in. pumping and stamping engine, lay out dressing-floors, and proceed in a miner-like manner to develop the property. The was also decided to register the company under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867. The first sh

has, and win be paid in fail, leaving no hability to anyone on account of their shares.

The principal features of the mine which recommend it for investment are—
1st.—The favourable terms on which the sett is granted, viz.:—A lease for 21 years, from March in the present year, at 1-18th dues, or rent of £10 merging into dues. The mineral lord also holds a good share in the company, 2d.—No promotion-money of any kind has or will be paid to anyone, £1 10s. on 3355 shares being the amount expended by the original shareholders in purchase and works.

chase and works.

3d.—The value of the lodes has been proved in every possible manner, and the results are favourable, and show increasing riches in depth. The shallowness at which they prove remunerative lessens the cost of working immensely mines seldom producing such rich tin at 40 or 50 fms., or in such paying quantities. The price of tin at £50 a ton would give a good profit on the works and

utlay.

4th.—The erection of machinery and all the necessary works for the prosection of the mines are in an advanced state—consequently the shareholders will tot have to walt long for returns. -Vide Report.

5.—No directors fees are to be paid to any director of this company unless he shareholders resolve so to do at a general meeting of the company. There are no costly officers, the secretary and captain being the only paid officers of the company.

no costly officers, the secretary and captain boing the only pan calculation company.

ab.—The reports of several eminent and successful captains all agree as to discoveries being very valuable lodes, and also that they are increasing in the both in size and richness, but at the present size and value they will ply repay for the expenditure. The report of Capt. Parkyn will be found the prospectus, and, if required, others will be sent, or published in the SING JOHNAL.

the lease of the mine, as well as all other documents, can be inspected at the rese of the company.

The lease of the mine, as well as all other documents, can be inspected at the offices of the company.

Articles and Memorandum of Association can be obtained from the brokers of the company, and of the secretary.

Articles and Memorandum of Association can be obtained from the brokers of the company, and of the secretary.

\*\*Roche, Cornwall, Aug. 9.—I beg to hand you my report of our prospects and progress. Since the last report for the old company we have cut down the engine-shaft from the surface to the 15 fm. level, and have sunk below this level 3 fms., and are now sinking night and day at the rate of from 5 ft. to 6 ft. per week. We have also enlarged the shaft and timbered it, changed the work, cut cistern plat, and have fixed the same, and placed the standing-lift in the cistern. We are now sinking with a full pare of men day and night, and hope to reach the 25 fm. level in two months from this date. We are also pushing on the stamps, buddles, and dressing-floors, so that all will be ready to work simultaneously. The engine-shaft is being sunk beneath the north and south lodes, and in some trial cross-cuts we have had the richest tin work yet seen in the mine. At 10 ft. from the 15 fm. level it is 4 ft. wille, and yleids at least 6 cwts. it not to ton of lode stuff. I expect to meet with the south lode at 24 to 25 fathoms. I judge this from the back I saw where we open it, and took out some very good thin indeed. There are other lodes further south, and these wes hall reach from the engine-shaft by means of cross-cuts from the 25, and if they prove as rich as the indications show we shall have stopes of 10 fathoms of very profitable work, even with that £50 a ton. I see it makes now from £70 to £75, and has lately risen £2, and has every indication of going high. The engine-house is up and covered in, and the boiler-house is getting ready for the boiler. The engine she being delivered on the mine, the greater part being there. The engine needs are all sinking into the unity, the greater part being there. The engine needs are all sinking and son, Redruth. I calculate the engine will be ready in about six weeks from this date, it may be before. The engine is a splendid one, and the company have a bargain in it. It i

Total ... £135,644 .. £1,618,220

Total dividends £3,095,270
Paid-up capital £30,591 Balance ..... £2,846,679

You will see from the above that the situation of Reperty is all that can be desired, and from the rich lode we had at the 15, having raised, stamped, and sold over 2 tons of tin with four stamp-heads in three weeks, I think I am justified in saying that the Reperty will be found one of the best and richest, if not the best and richest tin mine in Corawall. Indications warrant this opinion, as the lode now below the 15, which is 4 ft. wide, is more than half tin.

THOMAS PARKYN.

THOMAS PARKYN.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

This form must be delivered to the bankers, broker, or secretary of the company. accompanied by a cheque or P.O.O.

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers & I request you will allot me shares in the Reperry Tin and Copper Mining Company (Limited), or any less number, which I hereby agree to accept, subject to the regulations of the company, and I hereby authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members.

Name in full
Profession

Profession

Profession
Date
Residence
Usual signature

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,--

ANALYSES and REPORTS on METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily attended to by Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.O.S., Member of the Chemical Society of Paris, &c.

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Terms moderate.

M. R. W. W. H. I. T. E. (formerly Professor of Chemistry to the Collegiate School, York, and Branham College).

ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

No. 2, CROWN CHAMBERS.

CROWN COURT, THERADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Assays of overy description of Minerals, and Analyses accurately conducted. Instruction in Assaying and Chemical Science.

Lectures to Schools and Public Institutions.

Mining Property Inspected and Reported upon.

Consultations upon subject-matter of Chemical Patents, Manures, and suspected Adulterations and Impurities of Articles of Food and Commerce.

Author of "Chemistry for Students," "Hints from a Chemist," "Chemistry of Vegetation," "Signand's True Wealth, or Foccal Matters in their Relation to Agriculture," "The Graphite Fields of Tigonderoga," "Mineral Resources of Newfoundland," &c., &c.,—Oct. 7, 1869,

#### Mining Correspondence. BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—H. Francis, Sept. 15: A further improvement has taken place in No. 2 adit level east; we have now in this end a strong mixture of lead ore and flookan 4 ft. wide, and how much wider this mixture is we cannot determine until we cross-cut south through it; suffice it to say that there is a magnificent lode at this point. In the cross-cut driven north from No. 2 adit there is a very promising lode, with good stones of ore in it. We are now ready for sinking under No. 2 adit level 'cast, and we have the advantage of a lode that will produce 20 cwts, of lead ore perfathom to sink on. We have not done much in the deep adit level during the week, the men from this part of the mine being required for sundry surface operations. We are progressing favourably on the dressing-floors, having commenced crushing last Tuesday, and overy advantage having been taken of the late heavy rains.

ABSHETON.—Wm. T. Harris, Sept. 14: Liudow's Shaft: This shaft is now 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the deep adit, and fair progress is being made. The lode in the deep adit south produces a little lead, and very promising for an improvement. The lode in the stope in back of this level yields good lead. Cambria shaft is cleared to the bottom, and sinking below the 10 has been commenced; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of a beautiful character, yielding fine stones of lead, and improving going down. The water is now very moderate.—Mawr Shaft: a ccording to reports we shall find a good lode of lead in the bottom.—Rudge's Shaft: The ground is without alteration, and the usual progress is being made.—Clim Level: We have commenced a winze in the bottom of this level; the lode yields a slight mixture of lead and spar, and is very promising for an improvement.

BALLACORKISH (Isle of Man).—Capt. Treuren, Sept. 10: In the forebreast.

-Rudge's Shaft: The ground is without alteration, and the usual progress is being made.—Cim Level: we have commenced a winze in the bottom of this level; the lode yields a slight mixture of lead and spar, and is very promising for an improvement.

BALLACORKISH (Isle of Man).—Capt. Treuren, Sopt. 10: In the forebreast driving east at the adit level, to intersect King's lode, there is a change of ground—killas of a favourable character, with sulphur intermixed through it, but as yet no appearance of the lode. In the end driving north at the adit level; we are not yet through the greenstone; water is flowing more from this end as we get further northward. In the 12 driving east on the Dowk velu, towards the new lode, we have met with old workings. We have broken some good stones of sliver-lead ore from the ground left by the former workers, and there is still a little ore going down under the 12. The branch of lead ore the old men came down upon appears to be very short, and is running about east and west, or in a direction with the Doyk lode; the greatest width of the branch, as far as we have seen of it, is 4 or 5 inches, with good stones of lead in it for 2 or 3 feet in length; this ore is embedded in a very pretty channel of ground, and the forebreast of the end is also of a kindly character for the production of mineral. The winze sunk down upon this branch of lead is full of stuff, so that there is scarcely anything to be seen above the back of the level. The ground in the cross-cut driving west at the 36, to intersect the lode at that level, is still bard, and rather slow for progress. The tributers over the adit level are working with spirit, and are at present breaking tolerable good work for lead ore. We have sent down the greater portion of our lead ore, and put it on board the vosae (wiving at Port St. Mary, and shall send down the rest on Monday morning. BUDNICK CONSOLS.—John Rawlings, Richard Hill, Sept. 15: There is no improvement since last report. The steam-stamps are working well. We shall sample

unshed ready for market as quick as possible. We are pushing forward the ressine-floors with all possible dispatch.

CA: HWELL AND DOWKES.—John Feart, Sept. 10: The vein in the drift

CA: HWELL AND DOWKES.—John Peart, Sept. 10: The wein in the cirity going east, below Scar Limestone, has improved a little; there is more spar and a better looking vein. No. 1 stope, in the above sill, is looking well; the vein is 7 ft. wide, mixed with ore all the width, and some very large pieces are met with, and easy to work. No. 2 stope is improving as we get near the top of the limestone. The stope in Slaty Hazle is the same as last reported. There in the much change at Dowkes. There will be 40 tons of lead ore ready for markets.

the fimestone. The scope in Staty intake is the same as last reported. There is not much change at Dowkes. There will be 40 tons of lead ore ready for market in a few days.

CEFN BRYNO.—J. Pauli, Sept. 13: Saturday last being our setting-day, &c., the following bargains were set:—The 92 to drive west, by four men, at 150s, per fathom; the lode here is 5 ft. wide, containing good branches of lead ore, worth 15 cwts, per fathom, and likely to further improve. The stope over this level, 80 fathoms east of the engline-shaft, is worked up to the level above, and a new stope is set over the 92 (60 fathoms east of the shaft), to four men, at 55s, per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 80 to drive west, by four men, at 145s, per fathom; here we purpose driving on the south part of the lode again, there being nothing of more importance intersected in the cross-cut north, although several strings of ore, &c., have been cut through. The lode at this point is large, and worth about 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. A new stope is set over this level, 25 fathoms west of the winze, to for men, at 63s, per fathom; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and will produce 13 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stope over this level, 15 fathoms west of the winze, is set to six men, at 60s, per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stope over the same level, 5 fathoms west of the winze, is worked up to the level above. The winze sinking below the 80 is set to six men, at 210s, per fathom; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, carbonate of lime, blende, and clay-slate, with occasional spots of lead ore. The water is again in fork, and all points throughout the mine are being pushed forward with vigour.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennetts, Sept. 13: In the 95 fm.

water is again in fork, and all points intruguous the initial according possible ward with vigour.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennetts, Sept. 13: In the 95 fm. level west we are still cross-cutting south; according to our dialling we have a part of the lode gone off in this direction, which will take about 5 fms. to reach. The lode in the 58 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, mundic, and lead, worth for the latter 25 cwts. per fathom. There are three stopes in the ack, of this level which are worth on an average is 5 cwts. of lead each per fm. Two stopes in the 75 are each worth 20 cwts. of lead per fathom. A winze sinking in the bottom of the 75 is worth 25 cwts. of lead per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.-Wm. Kitto, Wm. Thomas, CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, Wm. Thomas, Wm. J. Pauli: Stuart's Engine-shaft: The sumpmen are engaged in sluking hitches for bearers to drop the bucket-lift below the 190 previous to fixing plunger at this level in the bottom of the perpendicular shaft.—Pelly's Engine-shaft: The sumpmen are cutting ground in order to bring down the main rod, which will take a week from this time to accomplish before we shall be in a position to drop the bucket lift below the 190, or where it now stands, that is 2½ fms. below the point referred to. The ground in the cross-cuts driving north and south continue to be hard and sparing for driving. The 130 end, driving east of Grenver, on the old lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of rich copper ore, and likely to improve. The 90 end, cast of Woolf's staft, is producing saving work to dress, having a kindly appearance. All other operations are without change since last reported on. We expect to sample next week about 300 tons of copper ore.

incline naving work to dress, having a kindly appearance. All cher operations re without change since last reported on. We expect to sample next week hout 300 tons of copper ore.

(WM ERFIN.—Sept. 13: The two stopes in back of the 45 are worth 10 cwts, fore per fathom. There is another stope in the back of the same level, worth ton of ore per fathom. In the intermediate level, in the back of dikto, the lode is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the hitermediate level, in the back of dikto, the lode is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 46, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth ½ ton did not per fathom. In the 45, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth for the lode is 4ft. wide orey throughout, and yleiding from 10 to 12 cwts, if lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level, producing, on an average, 14 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 22, west of mgine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In he 32, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of kilias, spar, and spots of copper. The lode in the 32, west of Taylor's shaft, is 3ft. wide, and ortains strong spots of lead ore. In the 10 west the lode is 18 in. wide, unprohibitive, and the lode looking kindly. The stope in the back of the deep adit will produce nearly 1 ton of lead ore per fathom.

(WM RICKET.—S. M. Ridge, September 14: The engine-shaft is now down times a feet below the 10, but the water is rather quick. I have put the shaftmen this day to commence to enlarge the plat, and make room for tackle at the 10, and we shall put in a good arrong pentiouse to sink under, which I shall get done as soon as possible, after which the sinking of the engine-shaft will be resumed with all force while the machinery is being erected. The ground in the deep adit level cross-cut has become more favourable for driving, and the men are making better progress towards cutting the other lodes alsed of this forebreak.

deep adit law force while the machinery is cening cretted. The ground in the are making better progress towards cutting the other lodes ahead of this fore-breamt. I hope to receive the ralls soon to put down a tram-road on this level. I have not yet done anything upon the copper lode, but I shall put two men on this to-morrow. A part of the machinery I have got on the mine, and I have men raising stones, &c., for the wheel-pit, and lime and all will be ready for the masons to commence upon the building next week.

DEEP LEVEL.—Sept. 15: The lode in the 143, north of north shaft, on Panty-firlth wein, is about 18 in. wide, composed of limestone, spar, and containing spots of lead ore; ground rather wet for driving. The cross-cut going south from the 174, towards Trustee's shaft and the new vein, is in a hard bar of ground at present. In the winze sinking below the 129, west of cross-cut, on the new vein, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, producing occasional solid imps of lead ore, in favourable ground for sinking; this winze is now down 9 yards below the level. The lode in the rise over the 120, 12 yards east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, containing limestone, spar, clay, and producing solid imps of lead ore. In the eastern end of the rise, about 2 yards above the level, we have cut into the old working, which appears to be the extreme west end of an old level. We are now busy in clearing it out, so as to accretain if there has been much work done on the vein. The lode in the 126 east is split in two small branches, each about 4 in. wide, showing spots of lead ore; between these two branches there is about 5 ft. of limestone, running rather flat in beds. The tribute decorrence continues much the same as for some time past.

EAST OARN EREA.—J. Rodde, Sept. 14: We have commenced to dry the 90 east and west or Buckley's shait, on No. 6 lode, and in order to make good progress we have put six men in each end; the lode is yielding saving work. The lode in the 80 west is looking kindlier, and worth 1 ton of ore per fat

ing 1 ton per fathom. The stope over this level yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 92 east nothing has been done of late, in consequence of the level being fall of stuff, and have placed the men to stope over the back of this level, in a lode 1 yard wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the stope below the 88 tm. level, is being carried down with all speed. In the 44, east and west of new shaft, nothing has been done, in consequence of the level being fall of stuff, and have placed the men to stope over the back of the 48, east and west of new shaft, nothing has been done, in consequence of the level being the 44, east and west of new shaft, nothing has been done, in consequence of the level being the 44, east and west of new shaft, nothing has been done, in consequence of the level state of the water, which is now being drained, and we shall resume driving shortly. In the two eastern cross-cuts north there is no change to notice. The tribuse pitches throughout the mine continue to yield fair quantities of ore.

EAST POOL.—J Mayarad, J. Howshall the shall not be sh

Mine.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 10: Every place in this mine is of the same value as we stated in our last report. The men will next week make rapid progress with the driving of the 75 m. level end, and also with the back of the 75. We like the appearance of the lode in the winze sinking below the 55 very much; it leads us to think it is connected with a large deposit of copper.

also with the back of the 75. We like the appearance of the lode in the winze sinking below the 55 very much; it leads us to think it is connected with a large deposit of copper.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 14: The ground in the 120 fm. level crosscut north continues most favourable for driving, and letting out water, but we have not yet met with any lode. In the 95 cast the lode is getting more vughy and wet; these are favourable indications. The lode in the 75 cast is worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, and in the back the lode is worth between 5 and 6 tons. A stope west is worth 7 tons, with some good tin. We like the appearance of the 55 fm. level end much better, and judging from previous discoveries made at this level we believe we are justified in expecting an early improvement. We are pleased to state that the lode in the winze sinking below the 55 is looking well, worth fully 7 tons of copper ore per fathom, with indications almost warranting a still further improvement. No other change in this mine.

— G. B. Odgers, Sept. 15: I cannot see any alteration in this mine from our letter of yesterday. There is a good lode going above the 75, and the ris also a splendid lode going below the 55; the former is up nearly 4 fathoms above the level, and the latter is down nearly 5 fathoms. Thus you see we can almost see 10 fathoms out of the 20—the distance between the 55 and the 75; and the lode, so far as I am able to judge, looks equally as favourable for continuing. There is one thing, perhaps, I ought not to omit, and that is the 55 cast is looking better, producing good ore, and I shall be disappointed if in a short distance we do not meet with a tangible improvement.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrall, Sept. 14: The mine continues to look very well.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrall, Sept. 14: The mine continues to look very well.

EAST WHEAL LOVELLE—RIGHAR QUEUERS, 1979.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Henry Arthur, Sept. 15:

We have commenced sinking flat-rod shaft below the 34, and are in course of fixing the angle-bob in Basset's engine-shaft. At Cartwright's shaft there is no change worthy of notice since our last.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickards, Sept. 14: The driving of the deep adit level crosscut, and also the sinking of the new whim-shaft, is being carried on with the utmost dispatch; the ground in each of these points still continues favourable for progress, and at no distant date we hope to interest the Wheal Thorn lode in the deep adit, which is a point of great interest, and we look forward with every confidence that the most sangulue expectations will be realised.

gurs well for the western ground; this lode will produce about 3 tons; the fathom, and is going down in whole ground, with the shaft (8 fathoms deeper, and three levels—the 35, 45, and 55—being pushed, on two same point, which, reasoning from analogy, can scarcely fall to open agrun of profitable ground. Our prospects for a good mine at an early pre never so brilliant as at present; and to encourage a vigorous procette the deventure, the lady of the manor (Lady Asbburton) has consented the content of the distribution, and which in this mine is likely to be followed with great and note:

results.
GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Sept. 15: Saturday being setting-day I shall send you a full report of all operations. Everything is going on well, GREAT FRON FOWNOG.—William Wasley, Sept. 16: The new boller v brought on Tuesday, and has been fixed in its place, and all its fittings are jibrought. The two cylinders and some other things will be brought to-morro and the engineers will go on as fast as possible putting them in their plac. The masons are making very good progress with their part of the work, that I hope in about another fortuight we shall be in a very forward stawer are making very good progress with sinking then ewe engine-shaft with men, who are working eight hours' stems, changing sets on the top of the shall provide the contribution of the start of the provided and the contribution of the start of the provided and the contribution of the start of the

subjected to throughout the mine, I, therefore, confidently believe that in again pushing the 110 end northwards we shall open out a wide and productive lode, in entirely new ground.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Sept. 10: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 50. is 2½ fc. wide, composed of quartz and white iron, containing good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 50 south is 201n. wide, producing good lead—saving work. No lode has been taken down in the back of this level since our setting report; the men are engaged desuing the lode. In the adit cross-cut, towards the blende lode, the men are making as much profugers as at he nature of the rock will admit, it being civan.

—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Sept. 14: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 50 is a feet wide, composed of quartz and white iron, with occasional stones of lead ore embedded in a good killas. The lode in the 50 south is 18 in. wide, with stones of lead. The stope above this level will produce 7 cvts. of lead per fathom. We have no change to report in the adit cross-cut, towards the blende lode, since our last; the ground is still civan.

GREAT REOK.—J. Kemp. Sept. 16: I am glad to inform you that we have resumed sinking the engine-shaft, by nine men; the lode is very large, with well-defined walls, composed chiefly of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and some nice lumps of lead; seeing this is an important point, it shall be pushed down with a little more rain that we shall soon have a parcel of lead ready for market. This long the more rain that we shall soon have a parcel of lead ready for market. This long the more rain that we shall soon have a parcel of lead ready for market. This long the standard of the stope and money.

GREAT RETALLACK.—A. Parkyn, Sept. 14: We have sunk the whim-shaft to the 10-de makes rich tin bunches, and some of these rich bunches shave been taken and the stones of the lode laid open that will last for years, and will pay to take away, and leave good profits to the adventurers. I am

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Rodda: The lode in the 125 m. led, were of Boddlly's cross-cut, is worth 10t, per fathom for tin. In this level cast the lode is worth 6t, per fathom, and looking kindju or improve. No change in the 134 west. The stope in bottom of this level as GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—In the 15th the 15

The 290, east of No. 3 shaft, is worth 1 ton per fation. There is nothing new to notice in any other place throughout the mine. The old stopes are at present rather poor.

MINERA UNION.—J. Nicholis, Sept. 15: Brabner's Shaft: There is no change in the character of the lode in the 100 yard level south since my last, still worth 15 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 80 yard level north is worth 16 cwts, of ore per fathom.—Boundary Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 80 yard level north is worth 15 cwts, of lead per fathom.—Low's Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 80 yard level north is worth 15 cwts, of lead per fathom.—Low's Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 80 yard level north is worth 5 cwts, of lead per fathom.—Fine Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 50 yard level north has much improved, and is now worth 15 cwts, of lead per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 80 yard level north has much improved, and is now worth 15 cwts, of lead per fathom. The pitch in the bath of the 10 yard level north is worth 10 cwts, of lead per fathom. MOUNT PLEASANT.—W. Wasley, Sept. 16: Bright's shaft is now 10 yards below the lodge, and the men making very good progress with sinking, considering the nature of the ground. The tributers are busily engaged dressing their ore, which I expect will be ready for sale the beginning of next week.

NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEAGH.—E. Party, Sept. 15: The lode in the 201 yard level end, driving west, continues of the same strong and promising character as when last reported on, and contains a little lead ore, but not to value. The same remark is applicable to the lode in the sump, which is now down 10/5 fathoms below this level. The stratum through which Mytton Dingleengine-shaft is being sunk is very congental for lead ore; and although we are some 10/5 fathoms from the lode, some of the joints leading to the lode contain ribs of ore, and one we are now passing through is about 11n. wide, so that we have every reason to expect a rich mine here. We are getting out found

the work PENH

25 fm: by ne: engine axles have

out so lode, bottom of time RH the becular west of face, the h this pheave at this strong lode (a windown lead of lode).

NORTH POOL.—Sept. 15: The 24 fm. level has further improved since

NOETH POOL.—Sept. 15: The 24 fm. level has further improved since your inspection. The lode in the 140 fathom level will not be taken down until tomorrow or Saradav.

NOETH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, T. Jenkin, Sept. 15: Tresidder's Shaft: The lode in the 130 fm. level, cast of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 12 tons of copper over per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level end, east of shaft, is at this time over per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level end, east of shaft, is at this time over per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is got a large stream of water. The lode in the stope in the back of this level into 3 ft. wide, and orth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the loof fm. level, east of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the loof in places without alteration since last report.

NORTHERN (Silver-Lead and Blendo).—R. Rowe, Sept. 12: The lode in the loof in loof in the loof in loof in the loof in the

the bottom; It is that the same lost of the same lost of

Commany.

TENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. H. Martin, Sept. 14: In the engine-shaft sink.

TENHALE where the men are making good progress, and the lode continues its
fat underlie towards the north lode. There is no alteration to notice in the

cross-cut. We are pushing on the fixing of the steam whim-engine as fast as

consecut. We are pushing on the fixing of the steam whim-engine as rass as the work will allow.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, Sept. 10: The lode is not yet cut in the 80 north, but the end is getting near it. The stope in the back of the 70 is worth 121 per fathom. The 50 east is without any change during the week, further than the ground has become easier for driving. The rise above this level is worth 122, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 50, on the north lode, is worth 71, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 45, on the new lode, is worth 81, per fathom. At the Pink Mine, in the 60 west, no lode has yet been becken. The 50 west is worth 81, per fathom, and a rise in the back of the 44, on the Pink lode, is worth 81, per fathom, the rise above this level 51, per fathom, and the stope 151, per fathom. The rise above the 10, at the flat-rod shaft, is worth 21, per further than 150 west is show the 10, at the flat-rod shaft, is worth 21, per further west of Sarah's to be cleared 47 fathoms from surface, but no adic level to be seen; as there is no water here we propose at once to clear to the better.

western. The 50 west is worth 8t, per fathom. At Sarah's shaft the 17 west is worth 7t, per fathom, the rise above the lot, at the flat-rod shaft, is worth 2t, per fm, we find a shaft north-west of Sarah's to be cleared 47 fathoms from surface, but po additived to be seen; as there is no water here we propose at one to clearit it. The lode in the 30, both east and west of shaft, is 4 ft. while, producing a little id, but not sufficient to value. These codes are not driven far enough to reach the ore ground seen in the level above. In the 30, east of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and presents a good appearance; it is worth 8t, per fathom for the. We have you west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west we are driving by the side of the lode for dispatch; when the lode was 10 west western shaft by the time rise is holed. PERKINS BEACH.—E. Davies, Sept. 14: Pump-sump is opening out very well, rocks of solid ore are now met with from 2 to 3 cwats, each, and its yield far exceeds my expectations. The winse on Walker's vein continues good, and lanticipate improvement, both in this and pump-sump, as depth is attained, the side of the winse of western shaft by well with the side of the lode was 10 western when the lode is 10 winse on which we have 10 western when the lode is 10 winse on which we have 10 western when the lode is 10 winse on which we have 10 western when the lode is 10 winse on which we have 10 western when the lode is 10

clear. I am well pleased with our prospects, and have no doubt of opening up a good and profitable mine.

ROARING WATER.—Capts. Cave and Ellis, Sept. 10: Myself and Ellis have been down to the bottom level and broke some very good stones of yellow and grey ore; there appears to be a change in the ground for the last 6 feet decidedly for the better; the ground is much better looking for copper, it is well mixed through the stone, but it is not settled into a regular lode yet; we think it would be much better to push the end, and communicate with Grady's shart, to give it a fair trial; it should be sunk deeper. The pitwork is in good working order.

ROCHLY CONSOLS.—T. Parkyn, Sept. 14: The men a resinking by the side of the lode; I will report to you the moment we drive to it from the shaft. We have raised rich work for this since last report; and the lode still continues rich. ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—Joshus Daniell, S. Uren, Sept. 7: Standard Lode: The lode in the 110, driving east or Ransom shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. The lode in the 100, driving east on the north part, has improved in appearance and values insec our last report; it is now 1 ft. wide, worth 81. per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east on the south part, is small and poor. The lode in the stope in bottom of this level, on the north part, is 2 ft. wide, worth 45. per fathom; this stope is 8 fms. below the level, and 8 fms. in advance of the 100 end, on this part, and the most casterly point of operation. The lode in the 80, driving east, is 6 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 10, driving east, is 6 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 20, driving east, is 6 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 20, driving east, is 6 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 20, driving east, is 6 in. wide, unproductive end, which is 5 fms. behind the winze, when communicated, will open up good tribute ground. The lode in the 30, driving east, is 6 in. wide, unproductive end, which is 5 fms. behind the winze, when communicated,

be about 27 tons.
SOUTH CARDIGAN.—R. Williams, Sept. 15: The lode in the shaft continues of improve in appearance as we get deeper, and I think there can be no doubt four having a good mine as depth is attained. The rain we have lately had as increased the water, but I suppose we shall not be hindred by it. There is ochange in the adit driving towards the lode, and satisfactory progress is eling made therein.

om for tin. EST CARADON.—N. Richards, September 14: Marina's shaft is now down WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, September 14: Marina's shaft is now down the required depth under the 55 for putting in bearers and cistern. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting ground for the same, which will be accomplished about the end of this week, after which we shall bring down rods, fix fend-off bob and plunger-lift, which we shall force on a fast as possible. Alleu's lode at this level, west of cross-cut, produces 1½ tons of copper per fathom. The same level cast of cross-cut is improved, now worth 1½ tons per fathom. The wiuse sinking in the bottom of the 42, on Alleu's lode east of the cross-cut, at the 42, will yield 2 tons per fathom. In the same level west of cross-cut the lode is poor. The cross-cut south is in a beautiful channel of ground, but as yet we have not reached any lode.

composed of flockan, prian, and carbonate of iron, interspersed with silver-lead, and occasional spots of silver, from which we have broken alnow my last six bags of allever ore of moderate quality, about 150 cas. of silver to the ton.

We sample the proper of moderate quality, about 150 cas. of silver to the ton.

Bundla flower ore of moderate quality, about 150 cas. of silver to the ton.

The was also progressing set of the control of the control of silver for the market is also progressing set infactority.

REDMOOK.—F. Bennetts, Sept. 15: The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of the ladity. The lode in the end driving west of the winze, below the adit, is worth shortly. The lode in the stope west of the winze, below the adit, is worth the property of the stope in the back of the adit, west of the rise, the property of the control of the stope in the back of the adit, west of the rise, the property of the control of the stope in the back of the adit, is worth 100, per the lode in the stope west of the winze, below the adit, is worth 100, per the lode in the stope west of the winze, below the adit, is worth 100, per the lode in the stope where the control of the stope in the back of the adit, west of the rise, the worth 100, per fathom.

REFERRY.—T. Parkyn, Sept. 15: The last pump is put on to make the lift. Stms. from surface, and the shaft will be down by the time I promised younged to the stope of the standard property of the pro

elear. I am well pleased with our prospects, and have no doubt of opening up a good and profitable mine.

ROARING WATER.—Capts. Cave and Ellis, Sept. 10: Myself and Ellis have been down to the bottom level and broke some very good stones of yellow and groy ore; there appears to be a change in the ground for the last of feet decidedly for the better; the ground is much better looking for copper, it is well mixed through the stone, but it is not setted into a regular lode yet; we think it would be much better to push the end, and communicate with Grady's shaft, to give it a fair trial; it should be sunk deeper. The pitwork is in good working order.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—T. Parkyn, Sept. 14: The men arcsinking by the side of the lode; I will report to you the moment we drive to it from the shaft. We have raised rich work for this since last report, and the lode still continues rich. ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—Joshua Daniell; S. Uren, Sept. 7: Standard Lode: The lode in the 100, driving east of the lode; it is now if the wide, worth 81, per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving east on the south part, has improved in appearance and value since our last report; it is now if, said and poor. The lode in the 90, driving east of the south part, is 2f. wide, worth 82, per fathom. In the 100, driving east on the north part, is 2f. wide, worth 82, per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east on the month part, is 2f. wide, worth 48, per fathom. The total control of the stone of the lode of the 80, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode of the 80, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 6f in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 6f in.

pushed on with all speed. We expect our sale of this most a will be subsequently we have yet had.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—William Skewis, J. Donnai, Sept. 15: West Maria Lode: In Willesford's shaft, sinking below the 71, the lode is increasing in size, and is more promising than it has been for some time past, yielding saving work. There is no lode taken down in any of the ends since last report; the same remark applies to the rise in back of the 71 east. The lode in the 69 winze, sinking in the bottom of the 60 east, is looking well, worth for the length (9 ft.) 60; per fathom; we hope to communicate this with the rise from the 71 this month. There is no material change in the stopes in back or bottom of the 60.

the 69 winze, sinking in the bottom of the 60 east, is looking well, worth for the length (9 ft.) 60l, per fathom; we hope to communicate this with the rise from the 71 this month. There is no material change in the stopes in back or bottom of the 60.

WEST PRINCE OF WALES,—J. Gliffard, Sept. 13: The men are making good progress in driving the cross-cut north, and the engine working well.

WEST TOLGUS.—Sept. 13: Taylor's shaftmen have not yet completed cutting the ground for the level and cross-cut at the west end of the shaft. In consequence of one of the leaks getting out of its place under water on Sunday, the shaftmen had to put down a drop clack, by which means the water has been forked, and the men will begin to work at the bottom again to-night. The men in the 105 began to work this morning. The lode in the 105 cast is still poor. In the 105 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, not so good as it was, worth 5 tons per fathom; it is still a fine looking lode, and the end dry, therefore we think there is a great chance of it again improving. The lode in the rise has improved since settling-day, now worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. There has been nothing done in the 95 ends, east and west, sleec setting-day. The new winze in bottom of the 95 is being sunk in killas; when we began to sink the lode was small and poor, but before it was down 6 ft. the lode opened to about 2 ft. wide—a good orey lode. We then decided on sinking under it until the winze is holed to the rise, which we think will be done early in next week; after that is done we shall stope down the lode; this looks well for the western ground. The lode in the 65 west is nearly all the width of the end, spotted with ore, and a pretty deal of mundle, and letting out plenty of water. The stopes throughout are looking much the same as last reported. At Richard's shaft the men are still cross-cutting north and south; the ground is much the same, rather siff. We are getting on pretty well with the sampling. We think the adventurers' parcel will be 400 tons, and

ode produces low quality tinsum. At more produces low quality tinsum. We sold last Thursday 6381. 15s. 6d. worth of tinsum. We shall sell again in a fortnight.
We shall sell again in a fortnight.
WHEAL BULLER.—J. Inch. Sept. 14: We are making good progress in sinking Hocking's shaft under the 102; the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing low quality work for tin. The 102, driving north, is still in soft ground. The lode in the 90, driving west, on the north lode, is split in two parts, producing occasional stones of tin. The winze sinking under this level is worth for tin 12, per fm. Stovens's shaft, sinking under the 92, is producing low quality work for tin. The winze sinking under this level, east of the cross-course, is worth for the 8t. per fattom. All the other parts of the mine are looking just the same as for some time past.

so, driving west, on the north lode, is split in two paris, producing occasional stones of int. The winze sinking under this level is worth for the 12t, per fin Stevens's shafe, sliking under the 12t, is producing low quality work for tin. The winze sinking under the list over deep course, is worth for tin 12t, per fattom. All the other parts of the mine or looking just the same as for several contents of the case of the case of the case of the rest of the parts of the mine are looking just the same as for with present and future prospects. The 11t fm. level, west of Kelly's shaft, has been extended 6 fms. 3 ft. 1 in. by the side of the lode; the stratum is a light blue compact state, congenial for the production of copper ore; a fan, 3 ft. of the lode has been taken down, the same presents of the lode has been taken down, the same presents a strong and healthy appearance. In the 129 fm. level, east of Cock's shaft, on north part of the lode, a trial winze has been sunk if m., making the total 2 fms. 1 ft.; the upper part of this winze produced full 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. As the sliking proceeded, and this part would form a junction with the middle part, it is produced the part of the lode, and the lode is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and will produce 1 ton of good copper ore per fathom. The 9 fm. level cross-cut south is extended 6 fms. 3 ft. towards the Buctor lode; the stratum is a light blue clay-aiate, congenial for the production of copper or her fathom. The 9 fm. level cross-cut south is extended 6 fms. 3 ft. towards the Buctor lode; the stratum is a light blue clay-aiate, congenial for the production of copper for her lode in the winze from the 8 ft. 0 ft. fm. level has been put up 3 fms., and for 4 ft. high the lode is taken down, being 3 ft. wide, and produces 1 ton of good copper ore per fathom. This lode, texpect, will much limprove, an in a pitch over there is a good lode of over. The 7 fm. level has been put up 3 fms., a

per fathom. The lode in the add level east. We shall sample at the end of this month 120 tons of ore.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, Sept. 10: The lode in the add east end is improving in appearance, containing quartz, gossan, and stones of tin.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, Sept. 13: In the 210, north of Chippendale's shaft, the ground by the side of the lode is favourable for driving. A pare of men are engaged taking down the lode, which is worth 12t, per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 12t, per fathom. The elde in the rise in the back of this level is worth 12t, per fathom. The tope and pitch in the 210 sould open up a good piece of tribute ground. The stope and pitch in the 210, south of Tre-lawny's shaft, are worth 10t, per fathom. We are pleased to say that our tribute pitches on the whole are improved.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., Sept. 9: There is nothing new to report on in the bottom of the mine. We have had to repair the pumpling-engine, consequently our operations in the deep level have been suspended. We are making good progress in rising against Gooding's shaft in the back of the 140; the lode in this rise is worth 15t, per fathom. The 130 end east is worth 15t, per fathom. The aggregate. The rise in the 120 fm, level east is worth 18t, per fathom. The 45 east is worth 15t, per fathom.

MOTIVE-POWER,—Messrs, W. J. HODGE and J. W. GREAYER, Bow, he surface, and the mr. About 60 fms. steam-chamber of the boiler by the following means:—The inventors return the ondensed steam into the bolier by rotary or any other pumps, or by back sure on the piston of the motive-power engine through a small valve about quarter or one-third the area of the steam-pipe. The inventors prefer to a rotary-engine as a motive-power to give motion to the pumps used, for the lose of returning the uncondensed steam into the bolier.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron made from the United Kingdom to Russia experienced some decline in July, but there was a considerable increase in the shipments made to British India and the United States. The whole exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in July amounted to 106,892 tons, against 103,938 tons in July, 1869, and 37,516 tons in July, 1868. In the seven months ending July 31 this year railway iron was exported to the extent of 669,601 tons, against 519,722 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 334,058 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 334,058 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. The largest share of these exports sustained by any one country was contributed by the United States (238,540 tons); Russia came next with 140,548 tons, and British India next with 113,564 tons. The demand for our railway iron appears to have fallen off this year in Sweden, France, Egypt, Peru, and Australia; but it increased in almost every other part of the world. The value of the railway iron exported in July was 917,5212, as compared with 855,1752, in July, 1869, and 300,3442, in July, 1868; and in the seven months ending July 31 this year 5,435,1436, against 4,126,4982, in the corresponding period of 1869, and 2,614,6062, in 1868.

New Victoria (South Devon) Mining Company.—Favourable

NEW VICTORIA (South Devon) MINING COMPANY .- Favourable reference was made to this undertaking when it was introduced to the public, and since then most satisfactory progress has been made with the preliminary operations, with the view of extending the development of the property upon a scale compatible with its merits. According to the testimony of a well-known practical authority as to the position of the mine, and judging of its future prospects from the character of the lodes as now opened on at the several bottom levels, the plant and pitwork being in good working order, its present value is estimated at not less than 30,000. The operations now in progress are the clearing of the 88 fm. level and the levels above, which it is calculated will be accomplished by the end of the month. The 5000 shares agreed to be offered to the shareholders are being rapidly absorbed. The company is divided into 14,000 shares of 1*l*, each.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—The discovery reported at this mine is turning out a very rich one. The agent reports that he has now laid open some exceedingly rich work. The mine is to be vigorously developed. An engine has been purchased, which it is intended to erect forthwith, and stamping will commence as soon as it is set to work.

LLANARMON.—This company was formed for the purchase and working of the eastern part of the Old Nant Mines, which is at a distance of eight or nine miles from Mold. In addition to the continuation of the rich Nant lodes, one of which is very large, and has returned lead of the value of more than 2,000,0002, it has one of those extraordinary horizontal deposits, which in the locality are not unfrequently most productive, this one having returned profits amounting to about 250,000% in three or four of the adjoining mines, to which it extends. On this deposit or "flat" sinking has been carried on for some time, and it is now being fairly opened upon at a depth of about 44 fathoms, with all the indications of large deposits of lead being at hand. On the large lode a shaft has been sunk to a depth being at hand. On the large lode a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 92 fms, through rich ore ground, and it is proposed, upon sinking through the "flat," to resume the working at this point, which, it is believed, cannot fail to be profitable. Tributers, in fact, are already clearing the adit and 25 fm. levels, where good arches of the lode are met with, and some rich lead is being broken. Unwrought ground is near, from which the water is drained without machinery. The engine, dressing-floors, buildings, &c., are in good order, and adequate to any active workings upon a considerable extent, and the mine presents every promise of becoming at an early date a profitable undertaking.

GREAT ROYALTON.—A great improvement has taken place at this mine. The King's lode has been cut rich at a depth of 10 fathoms from surface, 20 feet wide. The agent's report will be found in another column. The engine and stamps will be set to work at the end of the present month, and sales of tin will commence. The agent states that the supply is practically inexhaustible.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN UNITED .- The prospects of these mines appear, from the reports submitted and statements made at the recent meeting (the resolutions of which are published in another column of this day's Journal), to be excellent, Capt. Wm. Verran remarking that, looking at the prospects in the western part of the mine for copper and lead, and the certainty of tin in the Tonkin, or eastern part, with so much of the heavy work—such as sinking shafts, &c.—already done, he considers they are justified in looking for speedy and permanent success, such as shall amply reward the shareholders, and be a great boon to the neighbourhood. The winze at the bottom of the deep adit level in advance of the western end at the 35 is now worth from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, with every promise of opening up a very valuable piece of mining ground. Capt. Thomas Foote strongly recommends pushing all the levels west of Saw's shaft for copper, the 35 south for lead, and the 45 south as soon as the leal lode is reached, as he is fully persuaded that by so doing this will prove a good and lasting property.

EAST LOVELL .- It will be seen by the report that "the mine continues to look very well.' Importance is attached to the satisfactory result attending the development of the western ground.

GENERAL BRAZILIAN, -This company was formed about two years since, for the purpose of acquiring an important series of mines, situated in the best gold mining district in Minas Geraes. Like Taquaril and Don Pedro, they had remained in abeyance for many years, from want of adequate capital and skill to continue their developquaril and Don Pedro, they had remained in abeyance for many years, from want of adequate capital and skill to continue their development. The formation being jacotinga in almost each instance, the rich lines or shoots of gold were followed down to water level—described by Capt. Thomas Treloar as "the Brazilian stopping point." At some of the mines correct accounts of produce and cost were kept, but at others it has been found impossible to collect any reliable information. It is found that four of the mines yielded 540,696 cits. of gold, of which 168,000 paid the cost, thus leaving a profit of 572,696, or 222 per cent.—in other words, the total produce amounted to about 230,000l., the cost to 71,400l., and the profit to about 158,600l. Capt. Thomas Treloar has stated that this company possesses a colossal extent of property, and will, in his opinion, realise colossal returns and profits. As to the latter, he says, that "seeing the lines or shoot of gold in all the mines became very rich as they approached and reached water, it seems that the great deposits of the precious metal are only formed withing the active influence of this element," This circumstance, coupled with the greatextent of unexplored ground in such a locality, warrants Capt. Treloar in expecting that "the profits will amount to millions sterling." It will be seen by the advices, which appear in another column, that Captain Treloar informs the shareholders that the operations generally have proceeded satisfactorily, and that gold will come by-and-bye in such quantities as will not fail to be gratifying.

PACIFIC.—The directors have succeeded in securing a claim of 1600 feet as an extension of the Lander Hill Silver Mine. The report appears in another column.

TAQUABIL.—As indicated in last week's Journal the first remittance of gold, amounting to 1509 oitavas, came to hand by the mail on Wednesday. The advices, which appear in another column, are of the most encouraging character. The result of recent development warrants Capt. Treloar in asserting, with every degree of confidence, that "Taquaril has indeed a brilliant future in store." Several rich veins, varying in thickness from 2 inches to 3 feet, and in width from 3 inches to 6 feet, as well as a bed of auriferous jacotings, have been met with; and nearly all the crushed matter removed from the old workings (about 75 tons) shows gold—a circumstance which augurs well for the general yield of the lodes. Capt. Treloar states that should the works now being vigorously prosecuted continue with dispatch, there is every reason to expect the whole will be accomplished by the end of October, and long before the end of the year the mine will be working at considerable profit. Calculating that the residue of the 75 tons above referred to contained the same average percentage of gold as that yielded by the 6 tons treated, its value, at 31. 10s, per ounce, would be about 48301 treated, its value, at 31, 10s, per ounce, would be about 48301

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Meeting of the Ironand Steel Institute—"Perpetuum Mobile," —Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute—"Perpetuum Mobile," &c. (H. Direks)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters—Original Correspondence: Coal Mining in the County of Durham; Truck System; Great Maritime Ship Canal (F. A. Owen); Signalling by Means of Electricity (E. Gledhill); Transfer of Power, the Accumulator System (illustrated); Mining in Old and New Districts (A. Bennett); Science in Mining, and Old Treburgett; Taquaril Gold Mine, and its Management; Florence and Tonkin United Mines; Northern Silver-Lead and Blende Mining Company; the Queen Mine, &c.

#### The Mining Market; Phices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 16, 1870.

	IRON. Per ton.
Best selectedp. ton 72 0 0-73 0 0 Tough cake, and tile 70 0 0-71 0 0	Bars weish, in London 7 7 6
Sheathing & sheets 73 0 0-	Ditto, to arrive 7 5 0
Bolts 75 0 0- 76 0 0	Nail rods 7 10 0
Bottoms 76 0 0- 77 0 0	1, Stand. In London 8 8 0- 9 0
Old 63 0 0	Bars , ditto 8 0 0-9 0
Burra Burra 70 0 0- 71 0 0	Hoops ,, ditto 8 15 0- 9 0
Wireper lb. 0 0 10	Bars . at works . 7 15 0- 8 0
Tubes 0 0 11	Hoops ,, ditto 8 2 6-8 5
	Sheets, single 9 10 0-11 0
BRASS. Per 1b.	Pig No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0-4 5
Sh ets 81/4d	Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0
Wire 7¼d	Bars, common ditto 6 15 0
Tubes 10d111/4d.	Do. mrch. Tyneor Tees 6 10 0
	Do., railway, in Wales 7 0 0-7 5
Yellow Metal Sheath 61/2d7d.	Do., Swed. in London. 9 15 0- 9 17
Sheets 61/4d	To arrive 9 15 0
SPELTER. Per ton.	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 12 0-3 0
Foreign on the spot £18 0 0-18 10 0	Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6
	Do. Nos. 3,4,f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 7
,, to arrive None.	Railway chairs 5 17 0-6 0
ZINC.	" spikes11 0 0-12 0
In sheets£24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,
QUICESILVER (p. bottle) 8 8 0	in London, p. ton. 6 5 0- 6 10 (
TIN.	STEEL. Per ton.
English blocks £123 10 0-124 0 0	Swed., in kegs(rolled) 13 10 0-13 15 (
Do., bars (in bris.) 125 0 0	" (hammered) 14 5 0-14 10 0
Do., refined 128 0 0	Ditto, in faggots15 10 0-
Banca 126 0 0	English, spring17 0 0-23 0 0
Straits 124 0 0	magazani akarang sasasasasasasasasasasasasas
TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	LEAD. Per ton.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 5 0-1 8 0	English Pig. com 18 10 0-19 10 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality 1 11 0-1 13 6	
IO Ditto, 2d quality. 1 6 6-	Ditto, WB20 10 0-21 0 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 12 6-	Ditto, sheet20 10 0-21 0 0
IC Coke	Ditto, red lead21 10 0
IX Ditto 1 8 6-1 9 6	Ditto, white28 0 0-30 0 0
Canadaplates,p.ton13 10 0-14 10 0	
Ditto, at works 13 0 0-14 0 0	Spanish
and the months in the same of	( abanque et
· At the works, Is. t	

REMARKS.—The pause in events occurring on the Continent appears to exercise a corresponding influence in commercial circles in London. Men of business have maps of the war in every form and shape spread out before them, instead of day-book and ledger, and apparently are much more interested in tracing the movements of the troops, and considering the prospects of peace, than the desir-ability of investing further in metals, or realising the stake they may ability of investing further in metals, or realising the stake they may already hold. If asked what business they are doing, the almost invariable reply is, "Looking on." And surely there is sound wisdom in acting thus. A purchase or sale which to-day may seem to present great advantages may to-morrow appear in a very different aspect. The political and commercial interests of a great nation, circumstanced as England is, are so intimately combined, and her ramifications with the civilised world are so many and various, that it is impossible for a war of such magnitude as is now raging between two of the root important courties in Europe not materially it is impossible for a war of such magnitude as is now raging between two of the most important countries in Europe not materially to affect the commercial as well as political horizons of our own laad. The suggestion advanced some weeks ago was, perhaps, self-evident, but it has proved to be that upon which the public are acting—to keep all business transactions within the narrowest limits, and as much as possible simply "look on." The Bank rate is again reduced—3 per cent. is the minimum quoted since Thursday last, but such is the plethora of money that day to day loans on Consols could be readily obtained at about 2 per cent. With money so cheap, and the resources at the centres of our national industry unimpaired, there is every ground to hope that with the restoration of peace there will be a gradual resuscitation in business, and it may be that the year will close upon us with a brighter prospect for the future

there will be a gradual resuscitation in business, and it may be that the year will close upon us with a brighter prospect for the future than we had ventured to anticipate so long as disturbing elements on the Continent were thought to be looming in the distance.

COPPER.—A telegram announces 5900 tons chartered at Valparaiso for the month ending August 17. Other telegrams announce 1135 tons, composed as follows:—900 tons bars and ingots, and 235 tons furnace material, as comprising the charters for the fortnight from August 3 to 17. There has been very little doing, and consequently not much change to report in quotations. The market for manufactured closes very quiet. Chili bars, 634, 10s. to 644.

Yellow Metal.—A limited business has been done at 6½d. for sheets, and 7d. for sheathing, the terms of discount for prompt being

sheets, and 7d. for sheathing, the terms of discount for prompt being analysed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the former, and 5 per cent. for sheathing. IRON.—Scotch pigs are quiet. Quotations have improved since our last from 51s. 3d. to 51s. 9d. A further decrease of 5660 tons is reported as having taken place last week in the shipments, compared with those in the corresponding week of last year, making the deficiency for the present year to amount to 35,988 tons. From the Welsh districts we learn that there is a present fair amount of business. deficiency for the present year to amount to 35,988 tons. From the Welsh districts we learn that there is a present fair amount of business doing. Makers took advantage of the opportunity when it presented itself of booking orders on ahead, so that hitherto the outbreak of war has not had a sensible effect upon the works. But it is beginning to be felt that old standing orders are being worked out, and that no new orders of any magnitude are coming in, so that a period of slackness may be anticipated. So far as regards shipments to the Northern ports of Europe and America, the season is fast drawing to a close, and it is very improbable that further orders for execution this year will be sent for ward. The prospects for the winter must very much turn upon the course of events on the Continent. Should peace be proclaimed and established, it spects for the winter must very much turn upon the course of events on the Continent. Should peace be proclaimed and established, it is expected that a variety of orders will be given out on continental account, which are only held back because of the war, and upon the establishment of peace much iron, as well as other minerals, will be required to repair the mischief caused by the war. The limited enquiry for Swedish iron, reported last week, has pretty nearly ceased. Staffordshire remains inactive, but prices have not undergone any visible change. visible change.

LEAD.—For some little time there has been a slackness in demand for this metal. Buyers' attention has been directed towards the bel-ligerents, for the course of this market would necessarily be materially influenced by the course of the war, because with the probability of peace which from time to time presented itself lower prices, PACIFIC.—The directors have succeeded in securing a claim of 1600 feet as an extension of the Lander Hill Silver Mine. The report appears in another column.

TAQUARIL.—As indicated in last week's Journal the first remittance of gold, amounting to 1509 oitavas, came to hand by the mail measure to dissipate the hopes which have been entertained of the measure to dissipate the hopes which have been entertained of the speedy establishment of peace; still, however, buyers are reluctant to believe in the continuance of the war, and refrain from purchasing until events shall develope themselves more clearly. In the meantime, there exists so much uncertainty as to the future course of events that sellers are unwilling to make sales at what may prove to be upon disadvantageous terms; the consequence is that but little business is transacted at the moment.

SPELTER.—This market has undergone no change since last week, What few transactions have been reported have been at 18th per ton.
The supplies in warehouse are abundant, so that the market is consequently apparently easy. So long as the war may last there will continue to be great uncertainty regarding the future of this metal. If the Prussians should continue the war the result must tend to improve the value of this metal, inasmuch as holders will become in1234. 10s., and it is not improbable that for good orders a lower quotation might be accepted. A slight reduction has also taken place in the value of foreign, sales in small lots of Straits having been in the value of the market is easy translated. The PLATES.—There is a limited demand, and the market is easy

IRON TRADE—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The inactivity of the market for all kinds of iron is more apparent during the last fourteen days, general orders for the Continent being withheld for the present, and the orders for Rousia, which are uniformly pressing at this season for the Billiopts, are comparatively small and less numerous than they were this time last year. The railway market, likewise, sympathiaes with the unfavourable energy which from trade manifests at this moment, through a general centrelay of order, from causes which we may fairly expect to see intensified as the war progresse. All railway communication with Paris, Lyons, and Marsella Beling now closed, the same may be said with regard to Switzerland, both routes, of Lyons and Macon, being cut off by the invading hosts of Prussia. In the early part of the week some hope of a speedy restoration to peace was entertained in the City, but the attitude assumed by the transient Government of Paris appears to confirm the conviction now gaining ground, that the street Government will prolong the struggle at a further enormous sacrifice of human blood, and the partial destroction of the beautiful city of of Paris. With two-chirds of the French army destroyed or taken prisoners, the remaining third closely besieged under Bazales at Mct., Strasbourg bombarded day and night, expecting to be atorned every dut the Emperor a prisoner at Withelmshöhe, a Government of irreconcileables rulls under the empire of the mob at Paris, presents a most heart-rending picture, affording painful contempiations for the sincere friends of our saliant newspans of the firends of the mobile of the future and the past.—15, Old Broad-st., E.C.

COPPER TRADE. — Messrs, J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool, Sept. 15) — The copper market continues to drag on without animation, the demand being almost entirely confined to English consumptive purposes. The actual export of fine copper from Chill for the six months ending June last showed a decrease of si38 tons, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Quotations are 63L los. to 64L for bars, 70L for Irenenta ingois, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. for ores and regulus; and 14s. 3d. normality for Barillis, Arrivais here during the fortnight of West Coast S.A. produce: — Lady Bird, From Fone, with 50 tons bars; Chanaral, Valparaiso, 50 tons bars; Cruro, Valparaiso, tons bars; David Livingstone, Carrisal, 1180 tons regulus; Budryddan, Valparaiso, 60 tons bars; Colchagua, Guayacan, 45 tons bars, Ad Swassea—Cornwall, from Coquimbo, 730 tons regulus; And 1910 tons bars; Colchagua, Guayacan, 45 tons bars and 137 tons ingots; Joseph Thompson, Carrizal, 466 tons regulus; Eoxhoud, Carrizal, 685 tons regulus; Maravilla, Tocopilla, 689 tons ores and 265 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chillan and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are—Ores. Regulus. Bars. Ingots. Barilla, 140 tons 1952 2075 10,863 1947 240 2004 114 2004 11 COPPER TRADE. - Messrs, J. Pitcairn-Campbelland Co. (Liverpool

Total ... 5495 ... 12,231 .... 12,126 ... 2084 ... 432
Representing about 21,200 tons fine copper, against 16,100 tons fine copper
Sept. 15, 1869; 8900 tons Sept. 15, 1868; 9700 tons Sept. 15, 1867.
The actual exports of copper from the West Coast S.A. in the first six months
of this year, say up to June 30, amount to 26,416 tons in fine copper, against
32,554 tons in fine copper same period in 1869; 18,060 tons in 1868; 22,187 tons
in 1867. Of this, 52-19 per cent. are in bars, 45-03 per cent. in regular, 2-76 per
cent. in ores; in 1868, 62-31 per cent. were in bars, 32-33 per cent. in regular,
5-36 per cent. in ores; in 1867, 60-71 per cent. in bars, 33-67 per cent. in regular,
6-22 per cent. in ores.

6-22 per cent. In ores.

Messrs, James and Shakspeare—Small sales of furnace material have lately been made at irregular prices—no parcel of sufficient magnitude to test the market being offered for sale at such a figure as to induce melters to operate and fix quotations on a firm basis. In Chill bars a moderate business has been done at 64. to 64. 5s. for various brands, Urmeneta included; and buyers are still offering to purchase best marks at the lowest make, but sellers ask 10s. per ton more. On 13th inst. the Valparaiso mail was delivered, advising charters for the last fortnight in July of about 3300 tons pure, of which 1300 tons in bars and lugots, 2000 in ore and regulus for England, and 40 ton bars for France; on the following day telegrams arrived giving the charters for the first fortnight in August as about 1130 tons pure, of which 310 tons in bars, 270 tons in ore and regulus, the whole being for this country. During the corresponding periods of 1869 the charters were respectively 2860 tons and 1730 tons pure. In Australian about 200 tons cake (Hunter River and Wallarco), have been taken at and near our list prices, chiefly for export to the North of Europe. English sorts continue quiet, but smelters have booked a few more orders for India sheets at 731., and some parcels of raw metal, obtainable at low rates, were taken both for export and home consumption.

for export and home consumption.

Mesars, Vivian, Younger and Bond—There is not much to report, the question of Peace being still in so unsettled a state. A few sales of Chill bars are reported at 631, 10s. to 644, cash. Several transactions have taken place in Australian at 761, 15s. to 714, 10s. for Wallaroo, and 714, 2s. 64, for Burrs; also a parcel of River Hunter has changed hands, but the price has not transaction appred. In ores and regulus no transactions are reported. The Chill mail of Aug. 2, received 13th inst., advised charters of copper produce for the formight, amounting to 3090 tous fine copper in ores and regulus. Yesterday telegrams came to hand, advising that the charters for the formightending August 17 were 1150 tons—300 tons in bars and ingots, and 230 tons fine copper in ores and regulus, giving a total of 5050 tous of fine copper chartered for in a moath.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been more active this week, otwithstanding that the settlement of the fortnightly account occupied the chief attention of the dealers for two or three days. The principal demand has been for West Chiverton, East Grenville, Grenville, East Lovell, Great Retallack, Taquaril, New Lovell,

Grenville, East Lovell, Great Retallack, Taquaril, New Lovell, Marke Valley, Chiverton Valley, Wheal Seton, Great Vor, &c. The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Court, in a very elaborate judgment, has decided that existing shareholders alone are lisble for the debts of a mining company in liquidation. This will relieve the minds of many "past members," as well as of those who may have relinquished their shares in mines on paying up their proportion of debts to the date of their relinquishment. On several occasions we have called attention to the injury inflicted on the mining interest by the proceedings of the Stannaries Court, particularly in sions we have called attention to the higher hillered on the mining interest by the proceedings of the Stannaries Court, particularly in reference to the annoyance caused to "past members" of a company—that is, those who had either sold, transferred, or relinquished their shares in mines under liquidation four or five years ago, but nevertheless were inserted in the list of contributories as a sort of "reserve corps," and we have great satisfaction, therefore, in calling attention to the decision of the Vice-Warden.

West Chiverton have been firmer at 53 to 55. The mine con-

West Chiverton have been firmer at 53 to 55. The mine continues to look well. Bwich Consols, 3 to 3½; Chiverton Valley, 2½ to 2½; Ding Dong, 17 to 19; Dolcoath, 125 to 139; East Caradon, 4 to 4½. East Lovells have again fluctuated, and leave off 33 to 34.

tinues to look well. Bwich Consols, 3 to 3½; Chiverton valley, \$\vec{e}\$ to 2½; Ding Dong, 17 to 19; Dolcoath, 125 to 130; East Caradon, 4 to 4½. East Lovells have again fluctuated, and leave off 33 to 34. East Pool, 8½ to 8½; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½.

Australian United, 1½ to 1½; the directors have made another appeal to the shareholders to come forward and subscribe for the preferential shares, under the plan they submitted and passed on July 20. Out of 6000 shares then authorised to be issued only 1465 shares have been taken, and it is hoped the present prospects of the mine will induce the shareholders generally to come forward now, and enable the directors to remove the principal difficulty of the company. We have more than once stated that the plan of the directors has not met with general approval, nevertheless if they persist in it we trust the shareholders will respond in a manner that will set the financial position at rest once and for ever. We are assured on the best authority that the mines from this time will make large profits, and that they only require to be relieved of 'the incubus of an old debt. The plan of the directors is to issue 6000 shares, of 2½, 10s. each, 10s. deposit. These shares to bear a preferential dividend of not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum out of profits; and to pay this dividend, supposing the whole 15,000½ should be called up, would require 2250½, or a profit of 200½ per month only. The old shares would be entitled to 15 per cent. in the second place, and then all shares to rank alike for further dividends out of profits. The company, however, may at any time after three years pay off these new shares in one sum, or by instalments, together with a bonus of not less than 25 per cent. Should they not be taken up by the present shareholders before the 21st inst. they will, we presume, be then offered to the public. Wheal Crebor, 12s. to 15s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 117% 3s. 4d., and liabilities over assets of

21st inst. they will, we presume, be then offered to the public. Wheal Crebor, 12s. to 15s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 117t. 3s. 4d., and liabilities over assets of 321t. 17s. 6d.; a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made; the prospects of the mine are reported as favourable, and the next quarterly sale of ores will be about 80 tons. Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½; Great Retallack, 15s. to 20s.; Great Western, 35s. to 40s.; Great Wheal Vor, 6½ to 7; Herodsfoot, 42½ to 45; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½; New Lovell, 2 to 2½; North Lovell, 5 to 7; Penhalls, 5½ to 6; Prince of Wales, 13s. to 15s.; Providence Mines, 38 to 40; South Condurrow, 2½ to 2½; Spearne Moor, 18 to 20; Tankerville, 14½ to 15; Tincroft, 3½ to 36; Trumpet Consols, 21 to 23; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; West Frances, 27 Trumpet Consols, 21 to 23; West Seton, 120 to 125; Wheal Basset, 70 to 75.

If the Prussians should continue the war the result must tend to improve the value of this metal, inasmuch as holders will become increasingly unwilling to part with their stocks except at higher prices.

TIN.—All descriptions are easier. English block has been sold at floods. Don Pedro del Rey, 2\frac{1}{2} to 3. The return for July is 6361 oits,

29154, 1 = 29152. I Every effo of August of the pres of washing and will be July was livia, 10s. to 27s. 6d. Wheal Ki Saton, 48 Seton, 48 The Ma week has in price of quent on formed as gold has now prom for before advance it to 25s. I Sweetlan

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2915l. 18s. 6d.; cost, 2921l. 16s. 2d.; loss on the month, 5l. 17s. 8d. Every effort is being made to get the water-wheel ready by the end of August or beginning of September, so as to put an end to many of the present difficulties of working, and an end to the heavy cost of washing. Taquaril, 35s. to 37s. 6d. The reports are favourable, and will be found in extense in another column. The gold raised in July was 18s ozs. 16 dwts. Pacific, 2½ to 2½; Frontino and Bolivia, 10s. to 12s. 6d. Yudanamutana have advanced to 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Wheal Grenville, 30s. to 35s.; Wheal ane, 52½ to 55; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½ to 7; Wheal Mary Ann, 9 to 9½; Wheal Seton, 48 to 50; West Jewell, 2½ to 3. 29151, 18s. 6d.; cost, 29211, 16s. 2d.: loss on the month, 5l. 17s. 8d.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange during the The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been rather more active, and in several instances an advance in price obtained. The leading feature has been Taquaril, consequent on the advices just to hand, showing that the expectations formed as to the old mine are being more than realised; 188 ozs. of gold has been received from hand-working. Regular returns are gold has been received from hand-working. Regular returns are mow promised, and, from appearances, large profits may be looked now promised, and, from appearances, large profits may be looked for before the close of the year. Price, 20s. to 22s. 6d. prem. The advance in Yadanamutana shares has been maintained, closing 20s. to 25s. Details of the meeting will be found in another column. Sweetland Creek shares, 2½ to 3; advices to hand are confirmatory of a satisfactory and profitable state of work. Pacific shares, 2½ to 3. In another column appears the official report, and an intimation that the company have secured an extension of their grant on their rich silver lode of 1600 feet. General Brazilian shares have been in between demand, at ½ dis. to par. Don Pedro North del Rey shares are the comparison of the dolor feet. General Brazilian shares have been in betsilver lode of 1600 feet. General Brazilian shares have been in better demand, at ½ dis, to par. Don Pedro North del Rey shares are
ter demand, at 20 to 2½ prem. Cape Copper shares are in demand, at 20 to 2½ prem.
Almada shares have advanced to par. In home mines the chief busiless has been in Wheal Seton, West Chiverton, Van, Tincroft,
Great Laxey, East Lovell, and Tankerville. In this latter a considerable business has been done, and the reports are of a favourable
character. From Van the advices are confirmatory of the late and
continuous improvement. The driving in the 45, for the whole width
carried, is an almost solid course of lead, and in the 30, nearly 60 fms.
in advance, is worth 8 tons of ore per fathom, while in the 15, at
more than 50 fms. in advance of the 30 fm. level end, equally rich more than 50 fms. in advance of the 30 fm, level end, equally rich courses of ore continued to be opened up, showing an unprecedented length of ore ground; 400 tons of lead ore and 100 tons of blende will be sampled on Monday. The subjoined are the closing prices:—Van, 60 to 62; Assheton, 6 to 62; Tan-yr-Allt, 22 to 3; Van Consols, 22 to 22; Cae Gynon, 12 to 12; Devon Great Consols, 70 to 80; East Caradon, 4 to 42; East Lovel, 33 to 33; Great Laxey, 182 to 182; Cae Gynor, 62 to 7; Tincroft, 34 to 36; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Wheal Scton, 472 to 50; Chontales, 2 to 2; Eclipse, 3 dis. to par; Frontino, 2 to 3; Tankerville, 15 to 152.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—For any particularly stirring events in our mining operations, or even dealings in our old mining securities, we shall no doubt have to wait for less eventful times in home in our mining operations, or to wait for less eventful times in home or foreign politics. As it is, we must be content that our mining shares are not entirely neglected, but have a fair demand, and by no means an overstocked market, although prices are not firm. Mining Company of Ireland shares are on sale at 81.5s., buyers offering 81.2s. 6d. (71.paid). Wicklow Copper shares are also somewhat receding, business having been done at 81.5s. (a reduction of 5s.), with closing offers 68.01ly (21.10s. paid). Connorree shares are stronger than either of the preceding, being readily taken at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d., and holders asking 4s. Killaloe Slate Quarry shares have changed lands at 17s. 6d., and more would be sold at 18s. Cape Copper shares have been sold at 16l., being a further fall of 7s. 6d. per share. The Bank of Ireland has, in sympathy with the Bank of England, reduced its official rate of discount from 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3 per cent. We are glad to say the too energetic sympathy of some of our countrymen with the French has greatly subsided, except, as may be expected of our gallant people, for the august person of the ex-Empress.

The SHALLEE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of The SHALLEE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 30,000L, in shares 1L each, has just been formed to purchase and work the East Shallee and Gurtnadyne Silver-Lead Mines, near Silvermines, Tipperary, and well situated with regard to two stations on the Great Southern and Western Italiway, and a station on the Grand Canal at Killaloe, thus giving it valuable advantages for shipping and otherwise. The Shallee property comprises nearly 700 acres, and is held for ever free of royalty or dead rent; and the lodes are desired to he year extensive, and to produce one of excellent quality. is held for ever free of royalty or dead rent; and the lodes are de-clared to be very extensive, and to produce ore of excellent quality. Both Capt, James Nancarrow and Capt. Thomas King report in very high terms of its prospective value, and concur in stating that, if energy be displayed, the mines cannot fail to be remunerative to the shareholders. Already a large number of the shares have been ap-plied for by some of the leading merchants in Dublin. The mine is now in full working condition; the machinery does not require any outlay whatever. The property is more fully referred to elsewhere.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for June and July showed a profit of 1287t. 2s. 2d. A dividend of 1280t. (4s. per share) was declared, and 35t. 1s. 4d. carried to credit of next account.—[The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

among the Mining Correspondence.]
At the Wheal Crebor meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Emanuel in the chair), the accounts showed a d-bit balance of 3211. 12s. 7d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the manager (Captain Goldsworthy) stated that, on the whole, the prospects are encouraging, and he hopes to sample at the usual time about 80 tons of copper ore.
At Florence and Tonkin United Mines meeting, on Sept, 9 (Mr. E. Nicolis in the chair), Messrs. Nicolis, Roberts, Murray, Grenfell, and Pearce were appointed committee; Mr. W. Terran, agent; and Mr. T. Vosper, purser. Details will be found in another column.

Details will be found in another column.

At the South Wales Colliery Company meeting, on Sept. 10 (Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, manging director, in the chair), the profit and loss account showed a credit balance of 394l. 4s. 10d., which could not, in the directors' opinion, be considered satisfactory; but this arose, to some extent, from the fact that during the half-year several items of an exceptional character were carried to the debit of the account. The returns were also less favourable, in consequence of the coal trade generally in South Wales having been in a very depressed condition. The directors, however, confidently anticipate in the current half-year the business will be of an improved character, and that at the next half-yearly meeting better results will be obtained. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth was re-lected managing director for the next six months.

At the Cape Conper Mining Company meeting, vesterday (Mr. Don

At the Cape Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Pon exin the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Detail

nanother column.

At the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia meeting, yesterday (Mr. H. Hills in the chair), it was resolved to Issue bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, issuable at 70 per cent., and redeemable at par, for a total sum not exceeding 20, 2501., nominal value, in amounts of not less than 61. Details in another column.

COAL MARKET.—The market has been supplied with 131 ships this week. House coals have been in good demand, at fully last prices. Hartley's in request, at an advance of 3d. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; Tees Wallsend, 18s. 3d.; East Hartlepool, 18s. 3d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s. 5d.; Harton Wallsend, 16s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s.—Unsold, 1: 15 ships at sea.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 517,934, which is represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and ballion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was shown an increase in the "other deposits" of 230,694.; in the "seven day and other bills" of 82,8191.; and in the "rest" of 48711.; together, 318,380.; and a decrease in the "public deposits" of 4,921.=273,4193. On the asset side of the account there was a decrease in the "Government securities" of 4321.; and in the "other securities" of 679,6381.—880,1001, making a total increase in the reserve of 953,5181.

From New Consols (late Wheal Martha) it seems that 10 tons of

Thin New CONSOLS (late Wheal Martha) it seems that 10 tons of the base on sold out of the mudic. I suppose a score of tons of the has been thrown away before the discovery was made. Great credit is due to the manager, for 20 tons have already been sold.—TINNER.

CLITTERS MINE has generally improved, and discoveries have been made of no mean importance. It is expected that a 2s. dividend will be paid at the next meeting. As 1200, was carried forward last meeting, there is no reason why they should not have declared it then. I hope they have had 3 per cent. from the bankers for the use of the money. It appears that this mine will be one of magnitude, and vie with its once rich neighbour Devon Great Consols.

THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Although business has not been particularly brisk during the week, the general tone of the market is not by any means in a depressed condition. Indeed, prices of most of the favourite tia stock have become, if anything, a little firmer since last week, and that, too, in spite of an apparently weaker tin market duringithe last day or two. The confidence which is gradually becoming more universal that the

advent of peace on the Conlinent is getting more probable every day, has, in a great measure, supported the market, and inspired those who deal in mine shares with a strong hope that more elasticity will be imparted to the metal trade, and that consequently the prices which raised Just previous to the war will be partially or wholly regained ere very long.

NANGILES MINES.—A correspondent writes:—This property holds out good prospects. It is working on the same tin lodes as Wheal Jane, which it is hoped may prove equally profitable.

TINCROFT.—It is stated 100 tons have already been sold since the meeting. Tincroft continues to hold its own, and to improve.—West Briton.

eting. Tincroft continues to hold its own, and to improve .- West Brite

meeting. Tincroft continues to hold its own, and to improve.—West Briton.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE.—Quotations of the sale on Sept. 13:—
Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company (Limited), 14s. paid, 38s. prem. General Brazilian Mining Company (Limited), 14. each, 16s. paid, 14s. 6d. Great Westeru Tin Mine, cost-book, all calls paid, 25s.
Pacific Gold Mining Company (Limited), fully-paid, 29s.
Port Phillip and Colonal Gold Mining Company (Limited), 14s. paid, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), 18s. paid, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), 18s. paid, 18s. 9d. prem. Tin Valley Mine (St. Neot), 23s. 6d. paid, 7s.
Tudanamutana Copper Mine of South Australia (Limited), fully paid, 1l. 1s. The following are the quotations of the sale yesterday:—
General Brazilian Mining Company (Limited), 16s. paid, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining company (Limited), 14s. paid, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), 14s. paid, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), 18s. paid, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Taquaril Gold Mining Company (Limited), 18s. paid, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Sao Vicente Mining Company (Limited), 18s. paid, 3s. 7d. The Mining Company (Limited), 18s. paid, 3s

IRON ORE MINE ACCIDENT.—A verdict of "Accidental Death" has been returned in the case of the two men killed at the Hodbarrow Iron Ore Mines, at Ulverston. The men were engaged in robbing back the broken, and appear to have put in insufficient timber. It was said to be the underground captain's place to see that the works are properly wooded. Capt. Barrett is manager; Capts. R. Burns and Russell are the underground captains; and Capt. Rich is sub-manager. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and they suggested that there ought to be some printed rules for the men to read; that men ought to be properly paid for wooding their work; and that the underground agents should see that it was done, and if the men would not do it let them be fined.

TO LEAD BUYERS.

THE EYAM MINING COMPANY are prepared to SUPPLY SOFT PIG LEAD of excellent quality. Terms, cash. Apply to the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES NODDER, 54, Queen-street, Sheffield.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS,

A MANAGER, of seventeen years' experience in South Wales and Staffordshire, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT.

Address, "T. P.," Box 22, Post Office, Wolverhampton.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, AND INVESTORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS his SERVICES to EXAMINE and REPORT UPON any DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PROPERTY, especially GOLD MINING, and the MACHINERY for REDUCING the ORES. The Advertiser's long residence in the Gold Fields of Victoria, and his practical experience as manager of the most extensive Gold Mining Company in the colony, afford a sufficient guarantee of his ability to undertake any business connected with mining and machinery.

Communications may be addressed to "Dicker's Australian and London Mining Agency," No. 4, Royal Exchange-avenue.

C. J. HARVEY.

MINING ENGINEER.

WANTED, by a PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER, an ENGAGEMENT to MANAGE a MINING ESTABLISHMENT. Foreign preferred. The Advertiser has had considerable experience at home and abroad. Unexceptional references as to ability and character Address, "Minero," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CALCINER.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, a 14-feet CALCINER.—Anyone having one or two for sale will please forward particulars to Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, 33, Poultry, London, E.C.; or to Captain JAMES ROWE, Camborne, Cornwail.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a Gentleman to ADVANCE £10,000, eith PARTNER or by WAY of AGREED INTEREST, to EXTEND CEMENT and BRICK WORKS, where the profits are certain and large the security ample.

Application to be made to "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street,
London, E.C.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL DRESSER,—None need apply who does not understand machinery.
Address, Cwmbyr Mines, Machynlieth.

WANTED, by a Young Man who has been accustomed to DIAL and do PLAN WORK, a SITUATION at a COLLIERY. Has had a good practical experience in underground work. Could take an overman's situation.—Apply, "B.," Post Office, Wigan.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a 16-head STAMPS-AXLE, with LIFTERS and HEADS, complete. Also, a CALCINER.
Address, Captain JAMES ROWE, Camborne, Cornwall.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A N OPPORTUNITY OFFERS FOR PLACING TWO WELL-EDUCATED and RESPECTABLE YOUTHS, of about eighteen years, a PUPILS, with a thoroughly competent MINING ENGINEER in SOUTH VALES. Course taught includes Mining, Surveying, Triangulation, Traversing, Valuing, &c., with the Mathematics.

Personal and careful attention given to Pupils, and the advantages offered of comfortable Christian home if desired. Terms moderate.

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COMPANY MANUFACTURING IRON OF THE BEST A COMPANY MANUFACTURING LINES OF A PERSON to TAKE CHARGE OF the SALES GENERALLY, and also to TAKE the SUPERVISION of THEIR SEVERAL AGENCIES. It is requisite that he should be well acquainted with the value of the best qualities of Iron, and have had some experience in its sale. Salary, £250 per annum, independent of travelling expenses.

Apply by letter, addressed to "Z.," care of Messrs. Blades and East, No. 11.

Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

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AN INTEREST in a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, to which a railway is now being completed. For particulars, address "G. and R.," care of Mr. B. Fothergill, C.E., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

FOR SALE, the NOMINATION to a MINING SPECULATION. No risk, and a profit of £1000 to be made in twelve months. Capital required, £200. The bona fide nature of the undertaking guaranteed. Capitalists having an inclination for mining will find this no ordinary opportunity. A ence given and required. dress, in first instance, to "G. P. T.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-t, London.

INVESTMENT .- RICH SILVER MINES IN NEVADA. The SHARES in the EBERHARDT AND AURORA (all paid-up and limited) are the PRIZE OF THE AGE. They will pay 50 per cent. at least, and rise, like the Real del Moute, to an immense premium. Buy at once. Full information returned on receipt of stamped addressed envelope, to T. G. TAYLOR, Sworn Broker for Stocks and Shares, No. 16A, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

There never was a more favourable time to embark in British Copper, Tin, and Lead Mines than the present; but they should be selected as Kity Clive did her fruit and friends, not from the "damaged quality." A carefully-selected list may be had on application; but business, and not mere idle curiosity is desired as an equivalent for time, trouble, and experience.

77, Old Broad-street, London, Sept. 16, 1870.

NOTICE.

ANTEOS CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
The OFFICES of this COMPANY are REMOVED from 3. Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London, to the MINES, PONTERWYD, near ABERYSTWITH, where all transfers, letters, &c., must be addressed. London, August 5, 1870. THOMAS P. THOMAS, Managing Director.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. H. COCK begs to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that he has REMOVED from 74, Old Broad-street, to 2, CROWN COURT, TREADNEEDLE STREET (Ground Floor),

BUSINESS transacted in every description of stocks and shares, as usual, at

M R. R. PERCY ROBERTS.

MINING STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

CARLISLE.

Mining Stock of every description (quoted on the London Stock and Mining Exchanges) dealt in at net prices.

Mr. Roberts is now in a position to furnish shareholders interested in the Alston or Caldbeck Metallic Mining Districts with thoroughly reliable information regarding their present position and future prospects.

Banker's reference when required.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND, STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

SESSION 1870-71.

This College supplies, as far as practicable, a complete Course of Instruction a Science applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be la-sed broadly under the heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, MINING, MSINERING, and AGRICULTURE.

A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the three years ourse.

Course.

The Course of Instruction is recognised by the Secretary of State for India as qualifying for appointments in the Engineering Department.

There are Four Royal Scholarships, of the value of £50 each yearly, with free education, including Laboratory instruction, tenable for two years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College. There are also Nine Exhibitions attached to the College, of the yearly value of £50 each, with Free Education and Laboratory Instruction, tenable for three years. Three become vacant each year. These are awarded at the Annual May Examinations of the Science and Art Department.

The fees are £2 for each Course, or £10 for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory, the fee for which is £12 for the full Course of nine months, or £2 per month.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Applied Methamatics, Mechanism, and Machinery, Descriptive Geometry, Geometrical, Mechanical, and Engineering Drawing, Experimental Physics, Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Botany, Zoology, Geology and Paicontology, Mining, Surveying, Agriculture.

The Laboratory is open for Instruction in Practical Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Assaying, from Teu to Four o'clock every week day during the Session, except Saturdays and holidays.

The Session commences on MONDAY, October 3.

Programmes may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Royal College of Science, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

Royal School of Mines.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by the Rev. J. HAYTHORNE EDGAR, M.A.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by the Rev. J. HAYTHORNE EDGAR, M.A.

The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School) under the direction of Dr. Frankland, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at £3 and £4 each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, Acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil Teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales grants Two Scholarships, and several others have also been established by Government.

The Laboratories will re-open on October 3.

For a Prospectus and information, apply to the Registrar, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, Loudon, S.W.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS are given by Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, from 9 to 10 o'clock, and on THURBDAY evenings from 8 to 9, from Geotober 5th, to Christmas, to which the public are admitted on paying the College Fees—namely, Two Guineas to the morning course, and One Guinea to the evening.

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TIN-TIN-TIN.

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EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN CORNWALL,

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large and profitable results are anticipated, "there is an extraordinary productive tin-bearing elvan course running through the property for a mile in leugth,
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tin to be extracted from the regular lodes referred to above, would leave a profit on the working of at least 50 per cent. They have already sold a parcel of
tin, and are preparing another large parcel, which will shortly be in the market z
this is the best proof and guarantee we can offer of the value of the propersy,
and will be followed by monthly sales, with every prospect of early dividoxed.
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low price of £1 los. per share (of which a limited number only can be had) cannot fail to make a large profit. It is firmly believed that these shares will go to
as many pounds as they are now selling for shillings."

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Copper ores for saie at the Royal Hotel, Trure, on Thursday net t—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1438—South Caradon 630—Mark e Valley 511—West Marta and Fortescue 277—Rast Caradon 228—Brookwood 2 3—Gunnislake (Clitters) 213—Wheal Friendship 203—Kelly Bray 150—Phoents 145—Okel Tor 110—West Caradon 90—Prince of Wales 85—Crelakel 6—Crad lock Moor 75—Hingston Down 62,—Total, 4516 tons,

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### Hotices to Connespondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Sir.—I should feel very much obliged if any reader would kindly answer the following question in next week's Journal. My estate has cost me 50,0004, Since I purchased, mineral has been discovered in large quantities. I have the ore or stone assayed, and it gives in the rough state—that is, the stone simply broken—21 per cent. of lead, and 4 ozs. of sliver to the ton of ore. Now, as I am no miner, will anyone kindly inform me if it will pay to work, and what percentage will it give? I understand it will cost me 24. a ton to get the ore into the London market, but the rook is easily crushed.—Landlord. Landlord. Landlord. The saving effected is said to be considerable. We will forward a copy of the specification, which has a drawing of the furnace, on receipt of 16 stamps. Leaching.—" J. K." (Malden).—The process is really a peculiar mode of wash.

LEACHING—"J. K." (Maiden).—The process is really a peculiar mode of washing by which metallic saits, soluble only under certain conditions, are separated; thus in the extraction of silver the leaching is an important part of the process. After the ore has been chloridised, the base metal chlorides are leached out with hot water—that is, they are soaked out, the water being kept warm by the admission of a continuous stream of fresh water, that which has done its work passing away through a perforated bottom in the box containing the ore.

WHEAL RUSSELL-"J. M."-We shall be glad to receive the information

Wheal Russell—"J. M."—We shall be glad to receive the information.

Van Consols.—As many unfair means are being adopted to depreciate the market value of these shares, with the object of securing them at the lowest possible price, I would suggest to the executive the argency of pointing out to the shareholders the importance of the fact stated in the report from our agent, which appeared in last week's Journal. The statement to which I refer is, that "a large body of flookan has been opened upon." When Mr. J.Y. Watson, F. G.S., first visited the now celebrated van, he drew attention to the presence of flookan being regarded as an invariable evidence of the existence of large deposits of lead. We have seen what has been the result in Van, and as we have now—for the first time, be it remembered—the presence of flookan, or what is locally known as "sticking," in Van Consols, and in connection with the Van lode, surely sharcholders should be apprised of its prospective importance, as bearing upon the future value of our mine.—A SHAREHOLDER.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION—"J. S. M." (Gelsenkirchen).—The appointment nominally rests with the Home Secretary, but practically with the coalmasters and colliers themselves. When a vacancy occurs, several of the leading colliery-viewers are recommended by the masters and men respectively, each, of course, suggesting the man in whom they have most confidence. When both masters and men recommend the same man (as was the case with Mr. R. Moore), he is nearly certain to be appointed. His duties may be described as those of consulting viewer for all the mines in his district, and he has to compel compilance with the Act of Parliament. The salary is 6004, per annum, and expenses.

Tixonorr.—In the notice of the Tincroft meeting, in last Saturday's Journal,

and expenses.
TEXEMORT.—In the notice of the Tincroft meeting, in last Saturday's Jo
it is stated that "the ends in the different lodes are worth, in the aggr
1771, per fathom." In the report sent me the ends are stated to be wort
per fm. Will some one concerned kindly inform me which is correct?— THE QUEEN .- "Observer" should have appended his name to the "analysis of

icated statement of accounts produced his name to the "analysis of ald not only have been fair to Mr. Barnard, but also more satisfactive parties interested. tory to other parties interested.

CIRCULAR MINING.-If "J. B." will forward the paper it shall appear in the Journal.

#### THE MINING JOURNAL, Bailway and Commercial Bazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

COAL FOR THE ADMIRALTY.

The excellent quality of steam coal produced in South Wales has done much to place the greater portion of the trade in the hands of the Welsh coalmasters; and from the proceedings at the meeting of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, it would appear that the superiority extends to the whole of the South Wales field, the opinion there expressed being that the Tredegar coal was fully equal to any of that shipped at Cardiff. In bringing the question of the coal supply of the Nawy before the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. BLADON, referred to an official special report, just issued, and explained that, although the same coal did not in all cases exhibit precisely similar results, the difference was no doubt owing to the explained that, although the same coal did not in all cases exhibit precisely similar results, the difference was no doubt owing to the variation of the engines on board the ships; but they might take what they had got as something like a fair result of the same coals on the same ships. He first referred to the ship Penelope, which took on board, at Lisbon, a quantity of Russell's new Black Vein coal, which was reported as very good, and fit for service, with 7 per cent. of ash and clinker, and little smoke. She also took Thomas's Merthyr and Powell's Duffryn which was reported year good, and fit for thyr and Powell's Duffryn, which was reported very good, and fit for service, with 7 per cent. of ash and clinker, and little smoke. Of Dowlais Merthyr and Ocean Merthyr 100 tons was similarly reported, with 104 per cent. ash and clinker, and little smoke. And the whole results showed that Newport coal was not one iota inferior to the coal shipped at Cardiff.

uring the six months ending June the Caradoc shipped at various During the six months ending June the Caradoc shipped at various ports in the Mediterranean, &c., and the report was in every way favourable. Wayne's Merthyr and Joseph's Upper Four-feet Merthyr mixed were pronounced very good, with 18 per cent, of ash and clinker, and similar reports were made upon Davies' Merthyr, with 14 per cent,; Tredegar, with 10 per cent, Powell's Duffryn, with 16, 12, and 13 per cent, respectively; Nixon's Navigation and Aberdare mixed, with 19\$\frac{1}{2}\text{per cent, ash and clinker, was reported "fair" only; as was also Merthyr, with 13 per cent, taken in a blinker, when the content is a blinker with 13 per cent. as was also Merthyr, with 13 per cent., taken in at Algiers; and Insole's Merthyr, with 10½ per cent., taken in at Corunna. Wayne's Merthyr, with 15 per cent. clinker and ash, was found very good; and the same report is made upon Tredegar and Llangennech mixed, with 10½ per cent., taken in at Gibralter; so that testing one with the other they found that the Tredegar coal, which was the only Newport coal shipped, had the best results over the other coals shipped, which were exclusively from Cardiff, and the expenditure a larger coal. were exclusively from Cardiff, and the expenditure a larger one. Nearly similar results were reported in the Donegal and the Warrior, and the results in the Doris placed Newport and Cardiff coals on

an equal footing.

To compare the Welsh coals with those of other districts the results to compare the weight of the results reported by the Hind, Jackal, and Rainbow were taken. In the Hind the mixture of Dowlais, Merthyr, and Hartley Main was found to generate steam well, but it was not considered to be adapted to gunboat service, as the tubes fouled very quickly when using it. The amount of ash was greater than in using Welsh coal alone; there was less clinker, but the smoke was of greater volume, and of black colour. The Scock coal appears to be greaterly of fair annitive back colour. The Scotch coal appears to be generally of fair quality, but rather smoky. The Wishaw Motherwell Colliery and the Wishaw Camnethan Colliery where those whence the coal was derived; it seems usually to contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of ash, and 30 lbs. or 40 lbs. of clinker, to the ton. One shipment of Motherwell, taken in at Stornoway, was reported "bad, not fit for service;" but the seven others were all "fair, fit for service." In the Warrior a shipment of Sherdley (Lancashire) coal was reported "not good in generating steam; expenditure large." Berwick Hill and Darley Main coals

used in the Rainbow were reported to "generate steam fairly, make used in the Kainbow were reported to "generate steam fairly, make an enormous amount of smoke; otherwise it for service." Mr. BLADON regarded the words "'otherwise' fit for service." to mean that the coals were not fit for service. He believed he had now pretty well given them the substance, in what he had read, of the whole of the contents in the report. They were aware that in South Wales there were two classes of coal, known—one as the semi-anthracite, the other as semi-bituminous (which was bituminous in a light degree), and was shipped at Newmort. The theory laid down by Gorgers. degree), and was shipped at Newport. The theory laid down by Government was that the semi-anthracite coal, which in theory did not cohere on combustion, and was, therefore, in many respects difficult to deal with, should be mixed with coal which would cohere, and im-

part its cohesive qualities to the semi-anthracite.

A committee was formed to consider the best means of bringing the matter before the proper authorities.

#### PLAIN CYLINDRICAL BOILERS.

Of all the discussions at the Iron and Steel Institute annual meet-Of all the discussions at the fron and Steel Institute annual meeting in South Wales, no one was so well sustained and so spirited as that which was occasioned by the paper "On the Efficiency and Durability of Plain Cylindrical Boilers," of which Mr. JEREMIAH HEAD, of Middlesborough, was the author. A brief epitome of that discussion and of the paper appeared in the Supplement to last week's Journal. Out of the 17,825 boilers in the care of the Boiler Assurance and Steem Power Company (Manchester), the Manchester. discussion and of the paper appeared in the Supplement to last week's Journal. Out of the 17,825 boilers in the care of the Boiler Assurance and Steam Power Company (Manchester), the Manchester Steam Users' Association, and the Midland Steam Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company, at the time when Mr. HEAD prepared his paper, 4052 were of the plain cylindrical class. Whilst 16 per cent of the whole on the books of the first-mentioned and 12½ per cent. On those of the second were plain cylidrical, on the books of the Midland Company the proportion was plain cylindrical in the southern district 66 per cent, and in the northern 69 per cent. As our readers are aware, the chief customers of the Midland Company are iron and coal masters. The figures, therefore, show that those two industries are far beyond all others concerned in the subject of the paper. Some colliery boilers are likewise inspected by the Steam Users' Association, and Mr. L. E. FLETCHER, its chief engineer, in one of his recent annual statements, said:—"I cannot conclude the report without urgently repeating the appeal to colliery owners so frequently made on previous occasions that they would give up the use of these treacherous and uncontrollable plain cylindrical, externally fired boilers, and adopt the internally-fired double furnace boiler instead." The plain cylindrical boiler in the coal and iron district of the South is usually from 20 to 40 feet in length, 30 feet being the more frequent size, with a proportionate diameter. In the Northern district they are generally 45 ft, long, and 4 ft. diameter. For the utilisation of the heat produced by the combustion of the waste gases from blast-furnaces they are in the same district as long as 60 feet, or even 80 feet, by 4 feet 6 inches. It would hence seem that Mr. Fletcher's wish is not likely to be readily acted upon. The simplicity of the plain cylindrical, with the consequent ease with which it can be examined, its comparative non-liability to overheating from shortness of water, and its muc preference. Still, it has a defect—a defect which becomes conspi-cuous in most cases directly the length gets over 35 and 40 ft. That defect Mr. HEAD believes "lies at the root of most of the feeling which is, perhaps, properly entertained against them in some localities." Choosing homely language with which to express the evil, Mr. HEAD says: "They are liable to break their backs." A yet more homely and more accurate description would be that they are liable to break their bellies. By the frequent heating of the under surface to break their bellies. By the frequent heating of the under surface at the same time that the top remains cool, the belly of the boiler gradually contracts, the ends which kick-up when by heating the belly elongates, ultimately bend down, and ring rivets giving way in the centre of the under surface, the boiler becomes for a time unserviceable. Happy if it does not burst. Mr. Longarings, of the Steam Power Company, has known several explosions due to the extension of such ruptures round the entire circumference.

To remay this imperfection and thereby remove the chief com-

To remedy this imperfection, and thereby remove the chief com-plaint brought against the plain cylindrical boiler, Mr. HEAD pro-poses to substitute yielding for rigid supports, recommending that the boiler should be hung upon evolute springs. This, he maintains, is all that is necessary to produce the desired effect. A boiler so altered he has had at work, at Middlesborough, since the beginning of March. As will have been inferred from what we have said, no springs are necessary for boilers 30 ft. in length, upon two supports.

or March. As will have been interred from what we have said, no springs are necessary for boilers 30 ft. in length, upon two supports; but for lengths of 60 to 75 ft. five supports are required, the end ones being furnished with durable springs.

Passing over the question of the comparative cost of a plain cylindrical and of a two-tubed boiler with the remark that, notwithstanding the particular case to which Mr. HEAD referred, which is no doubt capable of explanation, the price of this latter should not, steam for steam, be more than twice that of the former—we enquire if there is not a nore complete and more satisfactory remedy than that which not a more complete and more satisfactory remedy than that which Mr. HEAD has adopted? Can we not remove that state of things which brings about the contraction of the under surface? "Yes, by heating the top as well as the bottom of the boiler," most people will reply. Admitted: but in the hands of the mass of the men who have the care of the boilers in our iron works and collieries would there not be danger from superheated steam? To our own knowledge, a steam user unon a large scale, who, moreover, is well up in picellinot be danger from superneated steam? To our own knowledge, a steam user upon a large scale, who, moreover, is well up in intelligent boiler construction and boiler working, would have adopted this remedy years ago, but for his fear of its effect in the hands of the bulk of our engine tenters. "But," in substance said Mr. Compton, during the discussion at Merthyr, "I have put the idea into practice, and it works well." Mr. HEAD conceded that if such a thing could be conveniently done it would lessen the evil to a great extent. If Mr. COMPTON's experience is not evidence sufficient that it can be Mr. COMPTON'S experience is not evidence sufficient that it can b conveniently done, then let us suggest that there would not be much difficulty in carrying a brick flue over the top of the boiler with a 9-inch internal space, 6 in. of which might be occupied by the flames on their way to the stack. Even then, however, the evil would only, as Mr. HEAD remarks, be "lessened," for the bottom would always be hotter than the top to some extent.

But this is not all that can be done. Mr. HEAD showed very con-

But this is not all that can be done. Mr. HEAD showed very conclusively how the boiler bottom had gradually shortened by repeated heating and cooling. Boiler-plates, like all other iron that has been passed between cold rolls, become slightly case-hardened to the extent of the film upon its surfaces, and the inside is, therefore, of a consistency different from the outside. To bring about perfect uniformity the plate should be annealed. Mr. WILLIAMS virtually did this when he made the experiments dealing with the question of the contraction and exemption if the respective and exemptions if the respective of the contraction and exemptions. contraction and expansion of iron. He re-heated a flat bar to a high temperature at once, taking care that the metal should not oxidise in the re-heating. This done, he found that all its shrinking properin the re-heating. This done, he found that all its shrinking proper-ties had gone, and that it shrunk no more, however often it was again subjected to the action of the fire. What is to prevent our boiler-plates from being shrunk down by annealing before they are put to-gether as a boiler? The process could be gone through either at the iron works or in the boiler-yard. At the former they still anneal all their thin sheets, and before the undesirable modern method of shaping boiler-plates cold came about the boiler-makers used to have to put their plates through the fire before they could give them the necessary bend. We suspect that it was to some such an operation that Mr. BAGNALL should attribute the present security of the boilers, upon which, to prevent cracks, he removed the domes, and took the that Mr. DAUALD services to racks, he removed the domes, and took the upon which, to prevent cracks, he removed the domes, and took the steam from the centre of the top, and not from the ends. The benefit is much more likely to be due to the repairs than to the removal of the demes. Certain of the atmospherical phenomena which he described were more likely to produce of themselves a very different that which was observed. For instance, a storm of rain, by effect to that which was observed. For instance, a storm of rain, by increasing the coldness of the top of the boiler, would have been more likely to lift than to bring down the ends.

We have, then, the annealing of the plates, and the passing of the flame over the top of the boiler. But this is not all that could be done. Why do our boiler makers continue to use the alternating longitudinal and the circular seams? Sir WM. FAIRBAIRN long ago demonstrated the weakness of the former. How many years are to elapse before we find steam users throughout our iron and colliery districts stipulating, as many of the most careful steam users else-

where are now doing, that their boilers shall be constructed diagonal seams? We have no hesitation in saying that where are now doing, that their boliers shall be constructed with diagonal seams? We have no hesitation in saying that twice the power to resist seam rips in the very cases under discussion would be furnished by boilers with diagonal as compared with the old styled seams. A safer, a more economical, or a more easily-worked boiler we cannot conceive than a plain cylindrical, made of annealed plater, joined diagonally, and having the flue passing over the top. Such boiler so worked, supposing that there is no risk in the heating of the top, would impart a sense of security to the owner which could hardly be got from spring supports. Mr. HEAD gives 184, 10a, per ton as the price of plain cylindrical boilers. At that price such boilers with diagonal seams could, no doubt, be delivered in Middles. borough. If that be so, then we have only about 5s, per ton to be added for annealing and the making of the top flue, as against the cost of the suggested springs. Nevertheless, Mr. HEAD'S was a most valuable paper, and its author well merited the thanks which were warmly accorded him.

#### GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY INTO THE OPERATION OF THE TRUCK ACT IN SCOTLAND-No. II.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY INTO THE OPERATION OF THE TRUCK ACT IN SCOTLAND—No. II.

The Commissioners appointed to conduct this enquiry brought their labours to a close—at least, for the present—on Monday, and, so far as we can gather, their labours have not given general satisfaction. Since last week it has been brought out that Truck is not confined by any means, to the coal and iron trades—that it obtains among builders and constructors, is practised in our ship-yards, at line works, &c. We have also been reminded that discount and banking houses practice "poundage."

The Scotch iron and coal masters, we believe, also object to the way in which the prosecution was got up, and the spirit in which it was conducted. In particular, we believe, that they complain that the prosecution was principally supported by witnesses supplied by ALEXANDER McDONALD through the agency of Mr. CAMERON, of the North Britsh Daily Mail, and that the questions were put in such a way as to clicit only one class of adverse answers. One witness so supplied, we suppose, alleged against the store-system that, while working at WATSON'S pils, Motherwell, he had to take provisions in stend of cash, and send them on to his "wife and wenns" at Salicoats. On examining the books at the works, no such name appears as that of JOHN M'PHERSON, the name the witness gave in the box, It turned out, however, that the same person, under another name, had been employed by one of Mr. WATSON'S contractors; and is that a witness on whose testimony much reliance can be placed? Whydees he change his name as he goes from place to place? And is his real name yet to be discovered? The story of sending provisions to his family in Ayrshire is being expiscated, not by the Commissioners, but by Mr. WATSON's office, so that we may yet hear of this notability and his provisions in another shape.

With regard to the store system, it is quite to be understood that it would be very easy to produce numbers of shopkepers from the vicinity of the mining districts who would unreserv

With regard to the store system, it is quite to be understood that it would be very easy to produce numbers of shopkeepers from the vicinity of the mining districts who would unreservedly condemn the goods sold at the stores as inferior. But they are undoubtedly interested parties, who would largely benefit by the total abolition of the store system; and, indeed, it must be very annoying to such dealers to see hundreds of workmen so "thirled" to the masters' stores that they cannot leave them. We believe that there is good and substantial authority for asserting that, generally, the goods sold in the stores of the leading coal and iron masters are as cheap and as wholesome as those sold in the adjoining shops from which workers would have to make purchases; and that there are scores of men who, if entrusted with a month's, or even a week's, pay in hard cash, would be without a penny in twenty-four hours, with their households in starvation, preparing the way for typhus. The store system, as administered at some works, is a foul blot on our trading principles; but in many cases the payment in provisions store system, as administered at some works, is a foul blot on our trading principles; but in many cases the payment in provisions—not drink—to a certain extent, insures many families from the terrible evils of intemperance, and the disease and desolation which follow in its train. That in many cases men who deal in workstores receive the ordinary value of the neighbourhood for their money, is evident from the fact that the price of goods in the stores rules the other shopkeepers, and not the shopkeepers the stores; and we have it on authority that in the great majority fact in the great majority of a strength of the shopkeepers. we have it on authority that in the great majority of cases storemen buy at keener prices from wholesale houses, and consequently are able to produce a greater profit; but that profit is not got out of exhorbitant prices charged to the men. So much is this the case, that a dissenting minister from one of the iron and coal districts that a dissenting minister from one of the iron and coal districts stated in evidence that he purchased all his victualling goods at what is termed a truck store, and he found them excellent, and as cheap as those in the district. This gentleman was subject to a great deal of cross-questioning, but only the one reply was elicited. And yet this store was condemned by the men!

If we have now got all the evidence before us—the evidence of the provident and more intelligent men being all carefully reserved—it would appear that much of the opposition to the store system is with

would appear that much of the opposition to the store system is with-out any just foundation. Against it there seems to be an innate re-pugnance, transmitted from sire to son; and yet, to the very class who have given virulent evidence against it it ensures daily bread both to themselves and their families; while to pay them in money would be to entail on them destitution, drunkenness, and permanent misery. Mr. RALPH MOORE, Government Inspector of Mines, bore testimony to the improvidence of the miners in the West; and if a system of weekly payments were instituted at all the works to morrow we should have the cash-office besieged, before two days were passed, with claimant and starving men importuning for money—yes, or "linea" for bread. The Legislature would do well to consider seriously before they attempt to legislate on this question, lest in attempting to remedy an evil they end by inflicting a greater.

#### COLONIAL BAILWAYS, AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.

The energetic development of the mineral resources is, perhaps, The energetic development of the mineral resources is permays the surest road to prosperity in every country dependent upon commercial success to establish its greatness; and there is certainly no greater aid to mining enterprise than the facilities which railways afford, or should afford, for the rapid and economic transport of minerals and materials. The establishment of a railway in South Australia to connect Adelaide with the mines of the Far North is leaked forward to a great property which would give a fresh impetus to Australia to connect Adelaide with the mines of the Far North is looked forward to as an event which would give a fresh impetus to the general commerce of the colony; and not the slightest doubt is entertained amongst the thinking portions of the South Australian colonists, and of the English capitalists connected with South Australian matters, that an equitable arrangement will shortly be made that will secure profits to the capitalists commensurate with the enormous advantages to be conferred upon the colonists. But it is essential that in any arrangement made it should be borne in mind that privileges granted by the Government, or work performed by the Government of a colony, is supposed to be for the equal advantage of all, and not for the especial benefit of any particular party or interest; for otherwise a Government railway may really be as useless for assisting the development of a district as the line is said to be which was intended for the benefit of the colonists west of Sydney.

The Great Western Railway is now opened to the Lithgow Valley

was intended for the benefit of the colonists west of Sydney.

The Great Western Railway is now opened to the Lithgow Valley coal field, which is 97 miles from Sydney, and there can be no doubt that if anything like liberal freights were charged capital would soon be found for opening out the field. Instead of this, quite the opposite spirit is exhibited. The rate in Government trucks was 8s, for the 97 miles, or a fraction more than 1d. per ton per mile. It will readily be understood that such a charge as this would weigh very heavily upon newly-opened collieries in a new district, but those interested consoled themselves with the hope that they would at least be able to struggle on until increasing tonnage sent over the line could e ested consoled themselves with the hope that they would at least be table to struggle on until increasing tonnage sent over the line could be referred to as an inducement for those in power to lighten their burden. But in this they were doomed to still greater disappointment; pressure having been brought by those connected with the Newcastle coal fields, situated close to the coast, to bear upon the Government, the rate in Government wagons has been raised to 13s., 3d, for the 97 miles. The charge is now felt to be monstrous, for a Government railway especially; and, although it is admitted that the traffic over the line is excessively small, it is considered, and very justly so, that the illiberality displayed is in every way calculated to keep it so. At the date of the last advices from Sydney efforts were being made to induce the bine togethe were entertaged by as wales that started on would then with reg the purpose try (and it within this should be of a manuf always giv we have se with equal way compa ing to the main the s of 4d. per ton per mi less than 5 reduction,

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to induce the Southern and Western members of Parliament to comto induce the Southern and Western members of Parliament to combine together to secure a more equitable arrangement, so that hopes were entertained that justice would be done in the matter, more expecially as the coal trade is making such rapid strides in New South Wales that it would scarcely affect Newcastle if three companies stared on the Great Western Railway, as the suburbs of Sydney stared on the Great Western Railway, as the suburbs of Sydney would then use coal instead of wood, as they do at present. With regard to the freight-tariff upon all railways constructed for the purpose of inducing the development of a district or of an industry (and it is fair to assume that all colonial railways would come within this category), it is most desirable that some fixed principle should be adopted as a standard. The proximity of a coal field or of a manufactory to a port of shipment or place of consumption must

within the should be adopted as a standard. The proximity of a coal field or should be adopted as a port of shipment or place of consumption must of manufactory to a port of shipment or place of consumption must always give it an advantage over those less favourably placed; but we have seen on our home lines that it is possible to make certain concessions to those sending large quantities or over long distances with equal advantage, pecuniarily, to the customers and to the railway company. Of course the rate per ton per mile will vary according to the commodity carried, but the proportion should always remain the same. Thus, copper ore might be charged a maximum rate of 4d. per ton per mile, whilst coal could not bear more than 1d. per ton per mile. These rates would apply when the distance carried was less than 50 miles; above that distance there would be a proportionate seduction, thus—

38, 24., and sent would give equal satisfaction to all concerned,

#### NEW SMOKE-PREVENTING BOILERS.

NEW SMOKE-PREVENTING BOILERS.

An important invention has just been patented by Mr. Arnold, of Barnsley, and Mr. Carnelly, of Manchester, by which a boiler is so constructed that by a peculiar arrangement of the flues no smoke is emitted into the chimney. The invention has just been tested at the works of Jackson Brothers, of Barnsley, and with such success that whilst the smoke was thoroughly consumed there was a saving in fuel of nearly one-third, as compared with the ordinary boilers, whilst imposing no additional labour on the fireman. The patent boiler has two self-contained fire-boxes or furnaces, and instead of a bridge, as in an ordinary two-flued boiler, there is placed a stoppage or end to the fire-box, by which the flame or draught is arrested in its usual course, and conducted through two transverse openings—one on each side of the fire-box. The gases that are evolved are caused to pass through the openings named underneath the boiler into what is termed a combusting chamber, where the incandescent gases ignite into a flame of intense heat and brightness, thus preventing the formation of smoke, seeing that it is an admitted and well-known fact that when smoke is once formed it is impossible to burn it, though it should pass through a white heat. From the combusting chamber the flame is conducted into a second tube chamber, where are inserted a number of what are called Arnold's vertical tubes of 3 in. lap-welded. The fire-box and back flues are separated by a water space, and those being self-contained give great strength to the boiler, and render the collapsing of the tubes almost impos-sible; also, in consequence of the old bridge being done away with. by a water space, and those being self-contained give great strength to the boiler, and render the collapsing of the tubes almost impossible; also, in consequence of the old bridge being done away with, a greater amount of heating surface is obtained from the same amount of fuel. The immense heating surface obtained by the thorough burning of the carbon confirms the calculations of MM. Farre and Silberman, who completed the researches of Dulong. They found from their experiments that the pound of carbon imperfectly burned, producing carbonic oxide, gave 44,000 units of heat, whereas one pound of carbon entering into complete combustion, producing carbonic seid, gives 14,500 units of heat.

The principles embodied in the new boiler are those which have been advocated by all the most celebrated engineers and chemists of the last 20 years, but have never been earried out in their full entirety until now. Of the other advantages claimed by the patentees are that the working of it requires no extra care in fring, for the most careless stroker would fail to create a nuisance in the production of

careless stroker would fail to create a nuisance in the production of smoke. The invention, which can be applied to any existing boiler, either Cornish or cylinder, combines simplicity, efficiency, strength, and economy, is self-acting, and not liable to get out of order. Practical men, who have witnessed the working of the new boiler and apparatus, are unanimous in the opinion that the invention is a valuable one, and will, no doubt, be pretty generally adopted.

#### LEAD SMELTING FURNACES.

Reference was made in the Journal of August 27 to an improved furnace, invented by Mr. George Metcalf, of the Pertusola Foundry, near Spezia, Italy, and in successful operation there; it is now proposed to give a brief description of the invention itself, the object dry, near Spezia, Italy, and in successful operation there; it is now proposed to give a brief description of the invention itself, the object of which is to expedite and facilitate the operation of obtaining lead from its ores. For this purpose a furnace is used divided longitudinally for a portion of its length by a vertical partition or wall extending upward to the crown of the furnace, but not extending to the grate or fire-bars, so that a chamber with a bed is left near the grate or fire-bars extending the entire breadth of the furnace, and having no partition at that part. The compartments formed by the partition have at their ends arrangements for opening and closing communication, between them, and ducts or uptakes leading thence into the chimney. The charges are placed in the compartments formed by the partition, and are gradually fed forward to the fire chamber or bed in front of the fire-bars. The draught is shut off from each compartment alternately, one compartment being open to the chimney, while the other is closed, so that while one set of charges are exposed to the free current of flame, or aeriform or gaseous products of combustion rushing from the fire through the compartment towards the chimney, the other set of charges are subjected only to the action of dead heat, because the draught apertures at the end are closed. The lead as it is fed in dries and becomes calcined, and wholly or partially desulphurised, as it is passed gradually along the chamber, and at length it reaches the bed or chamber in front of the fire-bars. The greatest portion is then removed, in a state of slag or asylongaration, through an opening in the furnace, fitted when fire-bars. The greatest portion is then removed, in a state of slag or agglomeration, through an opening in the furnace, fitted when opened with a removable spout down which the slag descends into a wagon, and is run off therein to a blast-furnace, in order to be again

angon, and is run off therein to a binst-furnace; in order to be again subjected to beat for metallurgical purposes.

The advantage claimed for Mr. Metcalf's furnace is that less heat is required, and consequently less fuel is expended, and the furnace is better preserved. The lead that remains in the furnace is removed by tapping the furnace, and allowing the molten lead to run out. The bed of the furnace is by preference constructed of a peculiar curved form, and in order to get out all the lead, in case of the furnace heat is the state of the furnace of the furnace is the state of the har curved form, and in order to get out all the lead, in case of the furnace bed leaking or becoming destroyed, a false door is used parallel with the tapping-door and screwed thereto, the interval between the two doors or plates being filled with bone-ash, or other non-conducting material. Thus, if the furnace-bed gets destroyed or leaks, and the lead runs through it, the lead or metallic product can be withdrawn through the false door. The novelties claimed for the invention are the employment of the partition extending for a portion of the length of the furnace, so as to form two passages as already, the employment of the two tapping-doors, and the general arrangement of the parts.

It will readily be understood that, as already stated, four charges

It will readily be understood that, as already stated, four charges As will readily be understood that, as already stated, four charges are continually under treatment—two on the preliminary side of the partition, and two on the finishing side. These charges average 1½ ton of ore, and as one charge is drawn every six hours, it follows that each charge is twenty-four hours in the furnace. The result of the treatment is declared by competent judges to be as near as may be perfect. The loss by volatilisation is much less than usual, and the saving of fuel is engrapsus. Stors with the new furnace doing the saving of fuel is enormous, 5 tons with the new furnace doing uite as much work as 26 or 28 tons with the old reverberatory fur-

The wear and tear of material and plant is reduced by twonace. The wear and tear or material and plant is reduced by two-thirds, and the manual labour is certainly not greater than under the old systems, and is much more simple. The more favourable results obtained with Mr. Metcalf's furnace is accounted for by the fact that by its use instead of burning the lead (thereby producing smoke and vapour), the lead is, by not being brought under the ac-tion of heat so intense as in the old systems, not volatilised or oxi-dised, but simply metallised. The invention is generally considered one of the most important yet introduced.

LIABILITY OF PAST SHAREHOLDERS.—We are indebted to the Re gistrar of the Stannaries Court, Mr. FREDERICK MARSHALL, for the copy, published in another column of this day's Journal, of an important judgment just given by the Vice-Warden, Sir EDWARD SMIRKE, copy, published in another column of this day's Journal, of an important judgment just given by the Vice-Warden, Sir Edward Shirek, in connection with the winding-up of the Budnick Consols Mine. His Honour explained that the official liquidator had classified the contributories—Class A, or present shareholders; and Class B past shareholders, who, by bona fide transfer or relinquishment, had ceased to be so. The present shareholders have paid all the debts, and the question was whether these (Class A) could claim upon the past shareholders (Class B) for their unpaid proportion of expenses incurred in working the mine whilst they (Class B) were shareholders. The question of adjustment, inter se, of present and past shareholders as contributories in a cost-book company had not before been discussed. In a common partnership, dissoluble only by common consent, the proposed adjustment is reasonable; but where, as in a cost-book company, an unqualified right of transfer is an admitted custom, the discharge of the past shareholder must be complete as between him and the future shareholders, or any of them. Taking all things, including the several clauses of the Acts of Parliament, that might possibly bear upon the question, his Honour decided that there was no ground to warrant the liquidator in calling upon past shareholders to continue to contribute towards the payment of the calls by which the liquidator has, in fact, satisfied all the debts of the company, out of the pockets of the existing shareholders. It makes no difference whether the shares have been got rid of by bona fide transfer or relinquishment; but it is possible that between an outgoing shareholder and the company a claim for adjustment might stand. His Honour condemned the practice of making calls far short of the debts—the managers relying on the loans of a country banker, to avoid alarming their co-adventurers by heavy calls. He declared the judgment final, except on appeal to the Lord Warden, and ordered the costs of the official liquidator and of plication to be paid out of the assets of the company.

TESTED BOILER-PLATES .- With reference to the prevention of boiler explosions, it is suggested that the thorough testing of the plates of which they are constructed is of the utmost importance. The powerful testing machinery of Mr. DAVID KIRKALDY is already The powerful testing machinery of Mr. DAVID KIRKALDY is already known to everyone connected with the iron trade, and the reputation he has acquired is sufficient to place his reports beyond suspicion. Taking these facts into consideration, it is observed that consumers of iron have an opportunity now which hitherto was not possible of knowing exactly the merits of what they are using. If they do not avail themselves of the opportunity they will be far from wise, and it is thought that the existence of such an institution as that established by Mr. KIBKALDY only requires to be better known to cause all parties interested in having really good material to insist upon their being submitted to such a test.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL .- The results obtained in th manufacture of iron and steel, according to the inventions of Mr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Auchencairn, Castle Douglas, are stated to be excellent. He intends to have samples of the metals produced analysed and tested forthwith, so that full particulars will shortly be published. We understand that the effect of his compound fuel and flux blast adapted to the ordinary blast-furnace, which is admitted near the zone of fusion, is something wonderful on the yield and quality of pig produced, and effects a great saving of solid fuel and fluxes.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MR. FREDERICK SMITH.

After serving Lord Dudley for a quarter of a century, Mr. FREDERICK After serving Lord Dudley for a quarter of a century, Mr. FEEDERICK SMITH will at Christmas resign the active direction of his lordship's wast mineral and iron-making property. For more than 20 years before the death of his father (Mr. Richard Smith), which took place in July, 1868, Mr. Frederick Smith had the management of the coal, limestone, and fire-clay property, and for a-third of that time the direction of the iron works. Indeed, during several years the chief management of the extensive concerns which Earl Dudley owns in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire has devolved upon him, for Mr. Fisheard Smith had gone into retirement four rest before management of the extensive concerns which Earl Dudley owns in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire has devolved upon him, for Mr. Richard Smith had gone into retirement four years before his death. This, it will be in the recollection of our readers (see Vol. XXXVIII, p. 534), occurred at Shenstone Hall, on the estate which Mr. Frederick Smith now inherits, near to Lichfield. Mr. Richard Smith had served his noble master nearly 30 years. Assisted, as we have so n, by his son during much of that period he had developed the property to its present immense worth from a comparatively profitless concern. The father had trained the son by putting him through almost every one of the different offices filled by the various servants of the earl. Thus, with the education which made him a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, he was in every way fitted to take the management of a business requiring the labour of from 6000 to 8000 hands, directed immediately by between 200 and 300 sub-agents—a business which in its mining department has 300 fixed drawing-engines, 34 miles of railway, worked by a dozen locomotives, made, like all the similar requirements, on the estate itself—a business, moreover, which in its iron-making department embraces seven blast-furnaces, together with mills and forges, than which for the classof goods produced there are nowhere their superior. Of such a business it is that Mr. Frederick Smith is now about to relinquish the active direction.

Anticipating the step he is now about to take, he has for a long time hear so arranging matters that Mr. Fisher, Smith his county in the second statement of the property of the second produced there are nowhere their superior.

reinquish the active direction.

Anticipating the step he is now about to take, he has for a long time been so arranging matters that Mr. Fisher Smith, his cousin, should be able to take up the management at the point at which he leaves it. Mr. Fisher Smith, who is Mr. Frederick Smith's senior in leaves it. Mr. Fisher Smith, who is Mr. Frederick Smith's senior in age, has, too, been for many years in Lord Dudley's employ, has for some time filled, and still fills, posts of great trust and responsibility, and will be placed at "The Priory" by Mr. Frederick Smith, with the fullest confidence on his part that in no respect will either the noble proprietor of the property or the hundreds of sub-agents and the thousands of workpeople in any way suffer by the transfer of authority. Mr. Frederick Smith upon leaving The Priory, which is the Dudley residence of the chief agent in the direction of Earl Dudley's business affairs, will reside upon the estate near to Brighton of which he has recently become the owner. For some time after Christmas he hopes to pay frequent visits to Dudley to advise with Mr. Fisher Smith, and by degrees settle down into something like the position of consulting manager to the Earl of Dudley, from whom, in a business capacity, there is no likelihood of his becoming dein a business capacity, there is no likelihood of his becoming de-

tached during the life-time of either.

It had somehow got abroad that Mr. Smith was about altogether to sever his connection with the Earl of Dudley, and with the borough of that name. We have reason to know that such an intention is quite foreign to him. It would grieve Mr. Smith not a little to so violently sunder the many ties that bind him to a staff of co-workers, from whom he has ever received the readiest and most efficient help from whom he has ever received the readiest and most efficient help, and for whom he will ever entertain the strongest personal regard. As we have shown, although, by-and-bye, Mr. Fisher Smith will be the active chief agent of Lord Dudley, yet Mr. Frederick Smith will never during life be disassociated from the concern. And he will retain his part in those local matters in connection with which he has long been conspicuous. For instance, he will remain the captain of the Dudley squadron of Yeomanry; he will take his share in the management of the business of the counties of Worcester and Stafford. In the first he is a magistrate, and in the other a deputy-lieutenant. At this his present neighbours, and his numerous other friends in those counties, will experience much satisfaction. The estimates the second of the sec

which left little room to doubt of its foreshadowing success, requestwhich left little room to doubt of its foreshadowing success, requesting him to stand for the representation of the borough in Parliament. That memorial we felt it our duty in the interest of the coal and iron trade to support, for a fitter man could not be sent up by such a constituency. Mr. Smith, however, declined to be put in nomination, from a feeling of delicacy, lest his position as the active chief agent of Earl Dudley might interfere with certain duties which it might be thought he owed to the people whom he represented. Such motives for declining to stand for Dudley when the time comes will not again prevail. We think that Mr. Smith will not then refuse to serve the borough in the Lower House. It may not, perhaps, be amiss here to mention, that it has reached us that after Christmas Mr. Smith, in obedience to the repeated wish of his father, will incorporate with his obedience to the repeated wish of his father, will incorporate with his present name that of "Shenstone." Of this desire on the part of Mr. Richard Smith explanation is found in the designation of the estate near to Lichfield, where at home Mr. Richard Smith spent his last hours. Mr. Smith will retain his post of Chairman of the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire till the close of his year of office, which likewise terminates at Christmas. He never entertained any idea of doing otherwise.

likewise terminates at Christmas. He never entertained any idea of doing otherwise.

The state of the Iron Trade is, on the whole, not satisfactory. The considerable orders received in the early part of the quarter have enabled most of the works to continue in tolerably full operation, but the demand shows signs of falling off. At this season of the year there is generally a good deal of pressure to complete orders for the winter supply of iron to Germany, but the war and the blockade have together kept away all orders for that country. The ports will now be open, but there is little hope that orders will come so long as it remains uncertain how long the struggle will last, and especially as the army withdraws the men who conduct the commerce of the country. In a short time the shipment of goods to the Baltic ports will cease, so that there is every reason to anticipate the usual quietude before Christmas.

There was a good attendance on 'Change on Thursday, and the prospects of trade were freely discussed. Business during the earlier portion of the day was rather limited, but on the news of the further reduction of the rate of discount a marked change took place, and transactions were more numerous. Pfg-iron remained in much the same state as reported for the last few weeks. Seliers quoted late rates—25. 12s. 6d. to 3l. 15s. for all mine, 4l. for homatites, and 3l. to 3l. 5s. for cluder; but these rates were for the most part nominal, as the market tended in favour of buyers. The demand for shipping was rather limited, but a fair quantity of orders was reported ready for shipment to ports not blockaded, and manufacturers have hopes of more when these are off their hands. The home trade seems to be in a very good condition to judge from the orders placed, which are principally for engineering, bridge, and girder purposes. The demand for plates, angles, tees, &c., was well maintained, and some good specifications were given out to tube and strip makers. Bars remained firm, best qualities being at list rates, and

The question of the demand of the men for an increase of wages The question of the demand of the men for an increase of wages was considered at the meeting. The opinion was unanimous that the demand was untimely, and compliance with it impossible; it was, therefore, resolved that, "as the present state of the iron trade is even less prosperous than it was before the outbreak of the Franco-German war, and has not (except at some few works where special qualities of iron are manufactured) been sufficiently prosperous to enable masters to obtain the full price declared in November, 1869, when the puddlers received an advance of is, per ton, and millimen 10 per cent., this meeting, having duly considered the question of wages, regrest that for the present it is impossible to entertain any application for a further advance." The position of the trade is so well known to the men that it is believed no demand would have been made but for the exertions of agitators from the North, where a similar step is in contemplation.

The Hardware Trades of South Staffordshire are rather quieter. The Australian market is now considerably depressed, and the orders for the United States are of less amount. Except to Russia, to which considerable supplies of railway plant are being sent before the close of the ports, scarcely anything is doing for the Continent, and we cannot hope for a speedy restoration of trade with the two countries which the war has so fearfully affected.

The Dudley Correspondent of the Wolverhampton Chronicle writes:—

The forges and mills west of Dudley are in fair operation, and the

The Dudley Correspondent of the Wolverhampton Chronicle writes:—

The forges and mills west of Dudley are in fair operation, and the men are doing "five turns" per week. The demand is chiefly for the lighter sorts of iron, such as rounds, flats, squares, guide iron, angle iron, and sheets The large plate-mills are only in partial operation. It seems rather likely that now, and for some two or three months to come, the trade will continue to improve. The Preliminary Meeting of the Iron-masters' Association will take place at Birminghamon the 29th, and, no doubt, prices will remain as they are—"Marked" common Staffordshire bars at the works, 81, best bars, 91, sheets, 91.0s.; doubles, 111, in all sheets, 91, 111, 121, 10s.; boiler-plates, 91, 10s.; rods, 81, hoops, 91, gas strip, 81, 10s.; and all other sorts in proportion. Second and third class manufactures are selling below these rates, but the leading houses will not depart from the official list. Some of the men still continue to agitate the question of a rise of wages, whist there are others who refuse to take any part in the movement, considering it an unwise step. A high rate of wages always lessens the demand for the article by advancing the price, or drives the sale of it into other districts, where it can be had cheaper. There is such a thing as "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." It is far better to walt and use the course things will take on the Continent, and how far they will act upon trade, leaving the result in the handon of the masters, who are always allve to their own interests. If prices advance, as a consequence the wages of the workmen will follow; one is the natural results of the other. To raise the price of iron or the rate of wages at present would be suicidal, and stagaate the trade, as it did after the last advance. The The demand for pig-iron is sluggish, and the negociations which were going on with a view to re-light some of the farnaces in the neighbourhood have been suspended in consequence of the war. The market for c The forges and mills west of Dudley are in fair operation, and the en are doing "five turns" per week. The demand is chiefly for the

THE DUDLEY INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS,-The members THE DUDLEY INSTITUTE OF MINIO ENGINEERS.—The members this institute held their last monthly meeting at Wolverhampton, on Sept. 7, en it was arranged that the Dudley Geological Museum should be rented the use of the institute in which to hold their meetings. This step was consisted extremely desirable from the circumstance that a museum possessing so fine oliection of minerals and fossils from the coal measures and silurian beds of district would be an invaluable association to a practical mining institute a the Dudley one.

a collection of minerals and fossils from the coal measures and Silurian beds of the district would be an invaluable association to a practical mining institute like the Dudley one.

The Honorary Secretary (Mr. Henry Johnson) reported that the last exentsion of the year would take place on the 19th and 20th of this month to the Ruabon Coal Company's celebrated Deep Pit, at Ruabon, North Wales. These pits, we were informed, are about 720 yards deep, and have cost more than 100,000., and are now just beginning to raise coal. We understand this is the most complete and largest coal-winding plant in North Wales, and has been successfully developed under the management of Mr. R. C. Webster, who has kindly thrown it open to the Institute. The party, after inspecting this extensive colliery, will rest for the night at that queen of vales, Liaugollen, visiting the far-famed Chirk Castle, and proceed next day (Tuesday) to Bagilt, near Holywell, on the North Wales coast, where a very costly and enterprising sinking is being made. This sinking is, it appears, being made through the soa water, so as to recover a large tract of coal lying under the estuary of the River Dee. The sinking has been successfully effected by a very powerful pneumatic apparatus, under the management of Mr. J. T. Woodhouse, of Derby, and Mr. J. T. Johnson. The shaft has been carried through the sea water, and is now being proceeded with in the coal measures proper, and the sea water, and is now being proceeded with in the coal measures proper, and the sea water has been stopped back. The party after inspecting this very interesting piece of mining endreering will return on the Tuesday evening. Probably two more interesting fets of mining enterprise could not have been selected for the edification of the members, and we shall hope to give our readers a full detailed account of them after the excursion has taken place.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Sept. 14.—Our Pig-Iron Market closed last week steady, with easy Sept. 14.—Our Pig-Iron Market closed last week steady, with easy prices; but on commencing business this week warrants hardened to 51s, 101d. cash, which was the closing price on Monday. Yesterday the market was easier, and a few thousand tons changed hands at 51s. 8d. cash, closing sellers 8d. more. To-day the market has been rather firmer, but very little doing; a few lots were reported at 51s. 9d. to 51s. 10d. cash, closing sellers 51s. 10d. cash, and 52s. 14d. a month; buyers, 1d. less. No. 1, g.m.b., 52s. 6d.; No. 3, 51s. 9d.; Coltness and Gartsherrie, 60s.; Eglinton, 52s. 6d.; No. 3, 51s. 9d.; Coltness and ominous falling off in the shipments of pig-iron from the Scotch ports, the quantity returned being only 10,077 tons, against 16,267 tons in the corresponding week of last year, which shows a difference of 6190 tons, and brings up the decrease in the shipments of the year to data to 33 881 tons. Since the beginning of the year they has been brings date to 33,981 tons. Since the beginning of the year there has been an increase in the imports of Middlesborough pigs of 16,341 tons. In finished iron there is almost no change—things rather flatter, and plates can be bought on easier terms. There have been some shipplates can be bought on easier terms. There have been some ship-ments of fencing bars; and the proposal to admit all kinds of manu-factured iron into New Zealand free is expected to be of some advantage to the trade here. If war was at an end, there is reason to expect an enlargement of several of the works in this neighbourhood; and the very extensive additions and new and improved appliances in course of completion at Blochairn will render that firm capable not only of increasing their production, but also of producing a

The puddlers and other ironmakers are still pushing their claim for an advance of wages, and a settlement of the grievances for which they underwent the recent lock-out. We are informed that Mr. John Kane, of the Board of Arbitration for the North of Eng-land, had an interview with Mr. Burns, of the Ironmasters' Associalieutenant. At this his present neighbours, and his numerous other Mr. John Kane, of the Board or Arbitration 100 friends in those counties, will experience much satisfaction. The esteem of the former was abundantly shown when they selected him tion, with the view of arranging preliminaries for a settlement, to be the first Mayor of Dudley, and subsequently, by a memorial Fourteen days are allowed to get up proof pro and con, and six days

are to be given afterwards for the arbiter to announce his decision. Mr. George Anderson, M.P. for this city, has, we understand, undertaken the duties of umpire. Such being the case, we may hope to see the matter settled before many days.

In Coals we have still to report a languid business, and although shipments keep nearly up to last year's average, there is rather a falling off than an increase on the average. During the week the shipments amounted to 24,034 tons, against 23,057 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The Lesmohagow and Longles Coal Company nements amounted to 24,004 tons, against 20,007 tons in the correspond-ing week of last year. The Lesmohagow and Longlee Coal Company having for about two years past been shanking for gas coal on part of the estates of Hamilton and Blackwood, adjoining the famous field of Auchinheath gas coal, had the satisfaction, on Saturday last,

neld of Auchinean gas coal, and the satisfaction, on Saturday last, of finding a seam of main gas coal, in excellent position and of fine quality, in their No. 1 Pit.

The Messrs. Baird, Gartsherrie, are erecting a commodious school-room at Douglas, for the beneft of the children of their workmen, who are in the meantime compelled to travel to Klisyth, a distance of two miles from their residences. The strikes in the Airdie and Slamannan districts may be in the meantime compelled to travel to Klisyth, a distance of two miles from their residences. The strikes in the Airdie and Slamanan districts may be said to be at an end, the men having gone in on the same terms as those on which they left, after subjecting themselves to a seven weeks 'strike. One of the effects of that strike was the ejection of the miners from their houses, and they betook themselves to camping in fields and plantations, to enlist the sympathy of passers at their forlorn condition. Two of these campers were brought before the Sheriff at Falkirk last week, charged with unlawfully encamping in a plantation on the lands of Drumblair, Slamannan. The agent for the accused moved for an adjournment, when the Sheriff, on the motion of the Procurator-Fiscal, deserted the diet pro loco tempore. The dispute amongst the miners at North Motherwell Colliery has practically been brought to a conclusion, the men having asked to be allowed to commence work.

A magnificent four-decker mail steam-ship has been launched on the Clyde this week, for Burns and M'Iver's atlantic Mail Service. She was named the Parthia, is upwards of 3000 tons, and will accommodate about 1200 passengers in addition to her crew. The Parthia is one of four vessels of similar capacity which this firm intend adding to their present fleet, and which will not be excelled by the steamers of any other company in the world. A new steamer of 230 tons was launched to-day for the North German Lloyd's Steam Packet Service, and was named the Prinz as she glided off the stocks.

New Party was a week and the properties of the Cal-

NEW RAILWAYS .- We understand that the extension of the Cal NEW RAILWAYS.—We understand that the extension of the Carlander and Oban Railway from Killin to Tyndrum—a distance of about 17½ miles—will commence immediately. Other two new lines are also contemplated—one from Cailander to the Trossachs and Loch Katrine; and the other from Aberfeldy to join the Cailander and Oban Railway at Luib, about 7 miles north-west of Lochearnhead. The first-mentioned railway, between Cailander and the Trossachs, would be about 9 miles in length, a single line, and the estimated cost is about 4000f per mile. With regard to the other line, from Aberfeldy to Luib, the distance would be about 26 miles. It would be easily constructed, and is estimated to cost about the same as the one to the Trossachs.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Sept. 15.—There appears to be a little more activity evinced in the Iron Trade, and there is reason to think that prospects are somewhat more encouraging than they were two or three weeks ago considered to be. Attention continues to be centred upon the progress of the war, and both makers and buyers are using every effort to foreshadow the actual course of events; and the general belief seems to be that a few days more will witness the conclusion of the war. There is some slight improvement evinced in the demand, and fresh specifications have began to arrive. There is, however, a marked absence of contracts of anything like the nusual magnitude, but such orders as are now coming to hand are sufficient to keep up a considerable degree of animation at the various establishments of the district. There are still, therefore, misgivings prevalent, and much measiness in regard to the approaching winter, as was alluded to in a previous report. From the French markets there are no orders of any description, and comparatively few from any of the other continental markets. Up to the present time clearances have been chiefly to the Russian markets and to the United States, by far the greatest quantities having been forwarded in the direction of New York, New Orleans, and Mobile. American shipments have latterly, how pushed forward towards completion. Orders from those sources are still in hand, but few of recent date, and upon these the works have chiefly been employed for the last five or six weeks. The other engagements might be pushed fore the commencement of the war, are still being rapidly proceeded with, and, although they are not yet being satisfactorily replaced, there are not wanting signs that some important specifications will be received before they are cleared off altogether. The Russian demand will, as usual, be lessened during the winter, as few. If any, clearances can then be made to the Baitle ports. Still, there can be little doubt but that large requirements have yet to be given out on account of the lin Sept. 15.-There appears to be a little more activity evinced in the

and although the specifications are small they are replaced as soon as executed. The several reductions made in the rate of discount have had the expected effect on the home markets, and a greater degree of activity will, no doubt, continue to prevail. A fair demand is reported for all descriptions of finished from; but some slight reduction in prices are acceded to by makers, with a view chiefly to keep up connections during the present unsettled state of affairs. Bars and plates are in average request, and pigs for local consumption are fairly enquired for. There is but little, if any, alteration to be noticed in the Tin-Plate Trade. Most of the works continue fairly employed, but complaints are prevalent of the high price of tin.

Much of the attention of the Iron Trade has latterly also been described by the properting of the Lorn and Steel Institute at Merthyr, and

drawn to the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Merthyr, and the event was, undoubtedly, a success, and some interesting details will be found in the Supplement to this week's Journal. The week's the event was, undoubtedly, a success, and some interesting details will be found in the Supplement to this week's Journal. The week's proceedings came to a close on Friday. On Thursday the party had an excursion to Swansea, where, after visiting the various iron and copper-producing establishments of the neighbourhood, they were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor (Mr. J. J. Jenkins) of Swansea. In the evening of the same day they were also entertained at a banquet by the iron-masters of Mertbyr, at which Mr. R. Fothergili, M.F., presided. On Friday morning the party left Mertbyr by an early train, to pay a flying visit to the principal Monmouthshire works. At Ebbw Vale Iron, Steel, and Coal Company (Limited), whose extensive works were inspected. The new steel works, where the Beasemer process is in operation, attracted much attention. An object of considerable interest also was the great blast-engine, known as the 'Darby' engine, which is, undoubtedly, one of the largest of the kind in the world. It has a stroke of 12 feet, and is capable of being worked to 1090-horse power. As showing the vastness of the works of this company generally, it may be said that an average of 130,000 tons of rails are turned out annually 1,250,000 tons of miocrals are raised annually, and while no less than 750,000. sterling is paid in wages. The weather, however, turned out unfavourable, and some departments were not inspected. In the afternoon the party, numbering about 180 persons, were again encertained at a banquet by the company, at which the chair was occupied by Mr. Aiderman Curtis, the newly-elected Chairman of the company. The healths of the Chairman, Mr. Abraham Darby, and Mr. Bessemer, were drunk.

Leon the whole, the Steam Coal Trade may be said to have main.

on the whole, the Steam Coal Trade may be said to have maintained its position during the week, and the collieries are generally fairly employed. There is, however, a little quietude evinced in some ctions; but, on the other hand, the mail packet depôts are taking directions; but, on the other hand, the man packet depots are taking increasing quantities. There is less difficulty experienced than for some time past in regard to quotations, and prices are, as a rule, austained. Opinion is still divided as to whether the coal trade would be most benefited by a continuance of the war or otherwise. The purchases of the several continental Governments have, no doubt, added to the demand, and it is questionable whether these purchases exceed those that would have been made for industrial purposes had the war not broken out. In regard to the house coal trade, purchases was beginning to be made for winter requirements and more activity is expected. not broken out. In made for winter req e beginning to be made for winter requirements, and more activity is expected. An important discussion was entered into at the Quarterly Meeting

An important discussion was entered into at the Quarterly Meeting of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, respecting the merits of Newport coals as compared with Cardiff or North Country coals. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the fact that since the accession of the present Government to office searcely any coals are obtained from Newport for the Gowernment ships, aithough formerly largely supplied. Statistics, which are referred to in another part of the Journal, were produced, showing the relative merits of the Monmouthshire coals in the late trials, and it was contended that the best miture that could be made would be the combination of the semi-antiractic coals shipped at Cardiff, with the semi-bituminous coals shipped at Newport. A committee was formed to move in the matter.

An immense casting has just been turned out at the establishment of Messrs. Winby Brothers, Cardiff, consisting of a cylinder, forming part of the steam-hammer in course of construction, and which is intended for the Baltic Iron Works. The cylinder will be 45 in. diameter, stroke 10 ft., thickness of metal 3 inches, and weight 18 tons.

The returns of the trade of the local ports for the past month show

etal 3 inches, and weight 18 tons.

The returns of the trade of the local ports for the past month show The returns of the trade of the local ports for the past month show appreciable increase as compared with the corresponding month of last year, as exports of coal were as follows:—Cardiff, 228,245 tons, against 206,336 tons August, 18-9; swanses, 73,461 tons, against 59,405 tons; Newport, 33,935 tons, alinst 30,46 tons; and Lianelly, 12,786 tons, against 10,747 tons. The ship-sits coastwise were as annexed:—Cardiff, 99,957 tons, against 73,676 tons; ransen, 21,15 tons, against 21,991 tons; Newport, 75,211 tons, against 72,082 ns; and Lianelly, 23,132 tons, against 16,778 tons. Cardiff also exported 19,021 as iron, and 440 tons patent fuel; Swansen, 24,317 tons iron, and 12,462 tons tent fuel; and Newport, 20,329 tons from.

on, and APV tons patent raci; Swanzes, 297 tons fron, and 12,462 tons (net; and Newport, 20,259 tons fron.

arrivals at Swanzea include—The Lorenzo Sempreur, from

Mary Ann, from Lota, with 140 tons of ingot copper, and 280 tons of bar coppe for H. Bath and Son. Philomene, from Bilboa, with 175 tons of iron ore, fr H. Bath and Son. Oscola, from Carloforte, with 351 tons of zlue ore, for I for H. Bath and Son. Philomene, from Bilboa, with 175 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son. Capricoru, from Huasco, with 581 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son. Capricoru, from Huasco, with 581 tons of copper regulus, for Biltord, Williams, and Co. Bon Hearl, from Coueron, with 192 tons of lead ore for Richardson and Co. Solway, from Carloforte, with 130 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son. Flora, from Carloforte, with 480 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son. Corimas, from Carloforte, with 480 tons of copper regulus, and 250 tons of bar copper, for H. Bath and Son. Harriet Williams, from Carloforte with 392 tons of zinc ore, for Hehardson and Co. Prince Alfred, from Chanaral, with 770 tons of copper regulus, for Elford, Williams, and Co. Ocean King, from Hondekilp, with 590 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co. Joseph Thompson, from Carrizal, with 580 tons of copper regulus, and 60 tons of zinc ore, for Richardson, and Co. Ottawa, from Montreal, with 395 tons of zinc ore, for Richardson and Co. Poxhound, from Carrizal, with 355 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son. Maravilla, from Tocopilla, with 580 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son. Maravilla, from Tocopilla, with 580 tons of copper ore, or Richards, For H. Bath and Son. Maravilla, from Tocopilla, with 580 tons of copper ore, ore Stons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son. Maravilla, from Tocopilla, with 580 tons of copper ore, ore 265 tons of copper regulus, &c., for Richardson and Co.

#### REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, Sept. 15.—The general appearance of the trade of the North has not altered since last week, the news from the seat of war not having been such as to cause any material change in the state of the market. The attendance on 'Change at Middlesborough, on Tuesday, was numerous, and rather more iron is said to have changed hands than at any of the very recent meetings. Some houses cannot be induced to book orders, even for immediate delivery, under cannot be induced to book orders, even for immediate delivery, under 48s. for No. 3, and proportionate prices for other numbers, while other sellers have accepted as low as 47s., and 46s. 6d. in an exceptional case or two. There is, however, an impression that if hostilities on the Continent were at an end, pig-iron rates in Cleveland would quickly stiffen, and improve considerably; for on the re-opening of German ports a large quantity of pig-metal must at once be sent in, in order to satisfy the pressing requirements. The blast-furnaces continue in full operation, and the number now blowing is to be increased shortly by the commencement of two new ones by Messrs, Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co., at Tees-side. Other furnaces in course of erection in the district are being rapidly pushed forward. The two new ones of Messrs. Gjers, Mills, and Co., of the Ayresome Iron Works, show considerable progress, and look a very nice compact property. It is anticipated to have these furnaces ready in January next. The various mills in the neighbourhood are all in steady operation. Fresh enquiries for rails for Russia are to be heard of that there is no reach bility of these orders being riven out before January next. The various mills in the neighbourhood are all in steady operation. Fresh enquiries for rails for Russia are to be heard of, but there is no probability of these orders being given out before the termination of the war. Shipbuilders are reported to have recently received some new enquiries. We understand that another war vessel, of the Cerberus class, is to be built by Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), at Jarrow-on-Tyne. The first ship of this description was built by that firm, and gave so much satisfaction that an order for the construction of a second by the same company has now been given by the Admiralty. There are now, we believe, five vessels being built on the Tyne for the Government.

satisfaction that an order for the construction of a second by the same company has now been given by the Admiralty. There are now, we believe, five vessels being built on the Tyne for the Government. The Coal Trade of South Durham has not as yet suffered very severely from the effects of the present struggle between France and Germany. It has, doubtless, been influenced by the unfortunate dispute, but not to that extent anticipated by some writers at the commencement of the combat. The generality of the pits are working good forthights, and getting a good average quantity of coal. good fortnights, and getting a good average quantity of coal. For coke there is an increasing demand, and the present heavy make is about to be enlarged by the erection of additional ovens, as we stated in a recent letter, by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., and Messrs

ease and partners. Near to the Shildon station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Mr. Charles Attwood recently bored for coal, and after driving some 10 or 11 fms. proved a bed of a satisfactory thickness, and he intends, we learn, to put down a shaft and work the coal. This seam will, we believe, be the Brockwell seam, and the pit will be sunk near the outcrop, and under what is known as the Middridge royalty.

The following is Mr. C. E. Muller's report for August: The tonowing is air, U. E. Muller's report for August:—
The tone of this market still continues very uncertain. A good deal of buying has been going on during the last few weeks, but prices have not stiffened, some makers showing a disposition to dispose of their produce at comparatively low rates, rather than wait the result of the war. For immediate delivery, Forge No. 4 has been sold at 45s, 6d, per ton cash; No. 3 Foundry at 46s, 6d. For next year's delivery higher prices are paid—No. 3, 48s, 6d, to 49s,; No. 4,47s, 6d, to 49s,; other qualities in usual proportion. These I put down as the lowest prices that have been accepted. With 198 furnaces in blast, we have the following figures for the month of August:—

88.; other quanties in usual proportion. These pairs, we have the followin later have been accepted. With 198 furnaces in blast, we have the followin ligures for the month of August:—

Production. Ship, foreign. Ship, coastwise. War. stores. Aug 31, 1870... 144,265 8,810 13,150 14,139 , 1869... 120,814 21,256 10,810 15,139

Increase 24.451 ...Decrease 12.446 ...Increase 23.49 ...Decrease 10.00 With the failing off in abluments abroad, our heavy "make" is now beginning to tell on stocks. Makers have increased 11.334 tons, less 10.00 tons decrease in store. Net increase, 10.334 tons; increase last month, 8134 tons; total, 18.477 tons. During the first six months of the year we took 28.814 tons of the stock. In the face of a largely increased make, so that the present increase is looked upon by some as a matter for congratulation. The working stocks in Cleveland were reduced to a dangerously low figure, as I frequently pointed out in past reports; even now out total stock is only 99.405 tons. The France-German war is now seriously affecting our exports. Germany is much in want of iron, but all her ports are closed; while in France industry is at a complete standstill. Belgium is also partly stopped. Should peace be proclaimed soon we shall see a brisk trade, at all events with Germany. She is in great want of coals, coke, and pig-iron, and as the shipping season is but short there will be a strong demand for steamers, and freigate will probably run high. and for steamers, and freights will probably run high.

WARRANT STORE.—Referring to my remarks on this subject in

WARRANT STORE.—Referring to my remarks on this subject in last month's report, I have since heard it mooted that when the proper time arrives Messrs, Counal and Co., of Giasgow, should be invited to undertake the storing of from in this district, on the same plan so long and so admirably practised in Giasgow. Without venturing an opinion on this point, I would suggest that our Chamber of Commerce might, perhaps, appoint a committee to confer with the North-Eastern directors on the subject. It would be a pity to shelve a matter of such importance until some satisfactory solution be arrived at,

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Sept. 15.-The arrivals of vessels have been large in these rivers this week, and there is really extremely little demand for them; terms are long, and freights have nearly reached the low level they were at previous to the war. The Chemical Trades on the Tyne con-tinue very dull, but most of the foundries and engine works are well

tinue very dull, but most of the foundries and engine works are well employed. Iron shipbuilding is also pretty brisk.

A movement has commenced for the purpose of arranging, if possible, for the payment of wages weekly instead of once a fortnight, as has been the custom universally here. What advantage the men expect to derive from this movement it is really difficult to perceive; however, the agitation has commenced, and a representation meeting was held in Newcastle, on Saturday, at which there was a good attendance. It was reported that one firm had granted the boon, and others were favourable to it; and in every instance the masters had courteously received the men appointed to wait upon them. It was resolved at the meeting that a committee be appointed to carry on the agitation, to consist of one man from each of the works in the district, with a treasurer and secretary. Men from the following large works were elected on the committee, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Thompson, Boyd, and Co., Abbot and Co., Black, number:—Messrs. Thompson, Boyd, and Co., Abbot and Co., Black, Hawthorn, and Co., Armstrong and Co., R. and W. Hawthorn, Bell, Gordon, and Co., Walker Iron Works. Mr. H. W. Surtees was ap-

pointed secretary pointed secretary.

A strike has taken place at the Sheriff Hill Colliery, near Gateshead. A statement has been put forth by the men, that an attempt was made by the lessee to effect a considerable reduction in the amount of their wages, and this the men resist; they have, indeed, struck, and are supported in this step by the Durham Miners' Mutual Confident Association, of which they are members. The seam worked is the High Main, a large seam, but unfortunately it is divided and much reduced in value by a band at this particular place, and even the thickness of this band varies considerably, so that it really is difficult to estimate what the price ought to be at particular times, owing to this circumstance. In some cases at the Sheriff Hill Colliery, too, the top coal only is worked, and the band is taken up to make height for the tubs, and the bottom coal is left altogether; and this we believe is the exact position of the works where the present dispute has originated. Unless the men prove willing to take a reasonable course, and meet the owners on fair terms, there is little doubt this seam will be abandoned, as it is difficult and expensive to work, and very little, The arrivais at Swansea include—fine Lorenzo Sempreur, from Bilboa, with 460 tons of Iron ore, for J. Strick. Lilla, from Bilboa, with 165 tons of Iron ore, to order. Bon Paysan, from Redon, with 65 tons of Iron ore, for S. Crawshay. Vigilant, from Santander, with 137 tons of Iron ore, for J. Brogden and Son. Fairy, from Bilboa, with 115 tons of Iron ore, for T. Wood and Co. Edmond, from Bilboa, with 130 tons of Iron ore, for T. Wood and Co. Edmond, from Bilboa, with 130 tons of Iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.

gine of moderate power in order to remove the water, and no death this plan will ultimately be adopted; at any rate, it is the only component to make the work really valuable, and the aggregate feeders, water, after the removal of the standing water, which has accumulate for the last 20 years, are not considered to be large.

The export trade in Coal is extremely dull, considering the time of year, and this is owing in a great measure to the want of coad dence caused by the war, merchants being extremely unwilling to enter into engagements. However, as remarked above, the work the colliers, they are, generally speaking, pretty well kept going, the colliers, they are, generally speaking, pretty well kept going, the colliers, they are, generally speaking, pretty well kept going, the colliers, they are, generally speaking, pretty well kept going, the colliers, they are, generally speaking, pretty well kept going, they cannot possibly be reduced much more, and the total amount stocks held are not of the slightest consequence if once the war were concluded. If this were once effected a rise in prices would immediately take place. The demand for rails, ship-plates, &c., continues god but the shipment of rails is much retarded owing to the blockade if that has not taken place already, and some business may yet is done in that quarter before the closing of the waters for the winter.

A Boiler Explosion of an awful character, and attended with well amount and the speaking of the waters for the winter. A Boiler Explosion, and fifteen men and boys were injured, some a severely that they have, indeed, since died. From particulars I editected on the spot on Thursday, it appears that the inspector connected with an insurance company, examined the boiler about a fortigit ago, and recommended that several plates should be taken out, and paired, but to what extent is not yet explained, and on Wednesday ago, and recommended that several plates should be taken out, and paired, but to what extent is not yet explained, and on Wedne very great, and also the injury to the lathes and other machiners inside the works is great. The inquest is not expected to be opened inside the works is gre until to-day (Friday).

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Sept. 15.—There has been no change in the state of the Iron Trade in Derbyshire during the week, and, on the whole, a fair business is being done. The foundries in particular are kept well going, there being some tolerable orders in hand for various descriptions of pipes. The works at Staveley, one of the largest and most important in the county, are rather active, and an increased quantity of pig-iron will shortly be produced there. The value of the Northamptonshire ironstone is now being more fully recognised than it has been, and we understand that the Staveley Company has just entered into a contract with the Messrs. Butlin, of Wellingborough, for a continuous supply of their ore. Being of a highly silicious character, the Northamptonshire or is samirably adapted for mixing with other ores which are more or less argillacious. Autocher advantage gained by the use of the stone named is, that as Messrs. Butlin have four furnaces of their own, the wagons on returning from Staveley will have four furnaces of their own, the wagons on returning from Staveley will have four furnaces of their town, the wagons on returning from Staveley will have four furnaces of their own, the wagons on returning from Staveley will have four furnaces of their town the order of the Midgeborough. The House Coal Trade is now tolerably good, and is, of coarse, improving, and the season, seeing that the Great Northern cannot lower its rate from South Yorkshire to Lendou, promises to be an active one. Seam Coal continues in rather brisk request, and a good deal is being sent to Grimsby. The running powers of the Middlad over the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoinshire continues to be taken advantage of, so that both iron and coal are being sent by way of Sheffield to Glossop adduct to Manchester.

The manufacturers of most descriptions of heavy iron goods is

so that both iron and coal are being sent by way of Sheffield to Glossop and near to Manchester.

The manufacturers of most descriptions of heavy iron goods in Sheffield continue to be fully employed, and are evidently likely to be so for some time. There has been no decrease in the business doing in heavy armour-plates, shields, and war material generally. Rails, and aimost every description of manufactured iron for railway purposes, is in good request. The Bessemer Steel Works are now worked to ther full extent, and have considerable orders in hand. At Rotherhau the works are also kept very fairly going, and the collicites are doing rather more than they have been, more especially in steam coal; whilst household qualities have also improved of late. At Thorneliffe the men are fully employed, there being some large orders in hand for various descriptions of foundry goods. There in now every appearance that the Elescar from Works will soon be in full and settive operation. An extensive business is being done at them in plates and rails, whilst the output of puddled from will be very largely increased by the working of the new Siennens furnaces, which are now in course of erection, and the completion of which is looked forward to with a good deal of interest in the district. The coal trade in what may be termed the centre of the North Yorkshire district is better than it has been, so far as the "softs" are concerned, whilst there is a demand for all the steam qualities that can be raised.

THE MINERALS ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—In noticing, a shot time since, the minerals on that part of the Midland system extending for Leeds to Northamptonshire, it was intimated that a similar paper on the sar subject with regard to other parts of that important line would be given. A cordingly, as of equal importance with the districts previously noticed, is the of Barrow, and in which locality there is the only firm in England producin the kingdom, is raised annually about 780,000 tons, of which nearly 100,8 tons are sent by railway into Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Stadfordshire, with furnaces in the districts, of which nearly one-half are those of the Barrothemate Steel Company, and of which the Duke of Devonshire is the Chairnat The production of steel at those works is probably the largest in the kingdom seeing there are ten 5-ton Bessemer converters at work. There is a good mark for all that is made, the Midland Railway being more than any other line in position to take the produce of the works to those important contrast of call the formal position to take the produce of the works to those important contrast of coal to Furness yearly. The importance of the Barrow district to the Midawill be apparent from the above facts, and which will be still further increase when the new works at Peel are in operation. At Settle, from which a line to be formed to Carlisie, there are some beds of good coal, but as yet not moved to the worked, but which, with railway accommodation to the North, will be brough into requisition. Proceeding southward, after leaving Derbyshire, the Midaw full be attended to the formed to Carlisie, there are some beds of good coal, but as yet not moved to the system, the railway goes from Birmingham to Droitwich and Stoke Prirom which stations a large quantity of salt—the only marketable produced those places—is sont to all parts of the kingdom, the annual production bed mineral district through which the line passes is between Gioucester and Brikon and Mangotsfield and Bath, at which place ther THE MINERALS ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY .- In noticing, a

gotsfield, are the extensive colliertes of Wethered, Cossnam, and Wester which produce about 150 000 tons of coal a year. At Warmley there are a few pits, and near to Bath there are the Easton pits, raising annually 70,000 cm, At all the places named the works are being extended, with a view to increasing as much as possible the output of coal. In addition to some 22 colliertes in the Bristoi coal field, several new concerns are being conned out, which will show a good deal of traffic on the line. At Frampton Cottrell, from which there is a plendid field of fine hematic invastone, equal to any in the kingdom, and is now in course of development. The mine is principally owned by Mr. J. Crossley, of Hallfax, and will be a rey important one, and add largely to the tonnage conveyed over that part of the Midland system. In addition to the rapidly increasing traffic from the local compete before long for a share of the South Wales traffic by way of Brecon and Merthyr. At the present time, exclusive of the large connage of iron and from different districts appared to the confidence of the south Wales traffic by way of Brecon and Merthyr. At the present time, exclusive of the large connage of iron and from different districts appared so fiscally one of the coal fields, however, are as yet in comparative infancy, and are being rapidly extended, the future position and prospects of the Midland are so apparent as not to require pointing out.

ROLLING RAILS.—The invention of Messrs, IBBOTSON and LIND-BLAD, of Sheffield, relates to the arrangement of rolls for manufacturing three-headed rails. The inventors use three rolls whose shafts or axes are supported in a strong framing secured to a foundation plate, and which are gared together by bever whosels. One of these rolls is preferably arranged with its axis in a horizonal position, the axes of the other two rolls being inclined. The perinn eters of the rolls are levelled, so that they will all three run properly together,

SEPT. ooves are corolls give to them. T FURNACES.—

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where, having where, having whether have the creating all Manufactur pump work, the and iron tool of the Manufactur pump work, the and iron tool of the Manufactur pump with the creating with the manufactur pump with the creating and the creating with the creating and a large rooves are cut in each roll of such a form that the combined grooves in the rolls give the desired three-headed sectional form to the rails passed set them. The two upper rolls are adjustable by means of screws, which is the caps of their bearings, and the screws for each roll are geared by a wheels in connection with a screw rod provided with a winch or handle, elyby both screws can be operated at once.

greely both screws can be operated at once.

FURNACES.—By the invention of Mr. G. JONES, Millwall, the furgerance door is fixed in the ordinary way, and is constructed so as to leave an operate door is fixed in the ordinary way. The furnace to admit air to the mouth of the fixed of the door, it is a summer to the fixed of the door, it is to be ash-pit to close the same. A venetian slide door is fixed agree the furnace door and the ash-pit door, in order to regulate the draught effect the fire bars.

per the fire-bars.

TyppLING IRON.—Mr. A. PONSARD, Paris, proposes to combine a unbular stirrer, which is suspended at or near its centre gravity so as to all the stirrer, through which coil cold water is caused to circulate, for the stirrer, through which coil cold water is caused to circulate, for the peed of the stirrer. The stirrer the pipe of proming of the end of the stirrer. The stirrer they are the stirrer than the stirrer into the liquid metal in the furnace. PUDDLING IRON.-

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD,—The Bristol Daily Times and Mirror ALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—The Bristol Daily Times and Mirror, 18th, has the following: Messrs. J. C. Swan and Co., of 16, Queen-square, etiy, have invented a pocket microscope, which is a marvel in all that in leasument should be. It has great power, remarkable definition, and of require focussing. The cheapness of the article will make it exceed-oppolar when its merits are more widely known. It is called the "Bristol Scope," and is a great credit to the inventor, as much for its extreme cepe," and is a great credit to the inventor, as much for its extreme celly a its power.—The Western Daily Press says: The Bristol Microscope using fiftying power of 20,000 times, &c.—The Western Daily Telegraph says: magnifying power of 20,000 times, &c.—The Western Daily Telegraph says: reliabl Microscope is the most compact and useful scientific instrument we have first of the Bristol Microscope is only 2s., or free by post, with printed lons, for 28 stamps.—Address, J. C. Swan and Co., Opticlaus, 16, Queens Bristol.

BitO.—on Wednesday, Sept. 7, nged 71 years, Capt. SAMUEL BON-BitO.—on Wednesday, Sept. 7, nged 71 years, Capt. SAMUEL BON-Lt., of the Ecton Mines, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. For a great number of years light Bonsail has been intimately connected with mining enterprise in Derby-light, and his great energy and experience caused his opinion to be very gene-light sought in matters of difficulty. He was recognised as a great friend to jung, and will be much missed in that community.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSLEY. ESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIR

SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

erforcash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

SEAHAM IRON WORKS. SEAHAM HARBOUR,

NEAR SUNDERLAND

R. WIGHT AND SON, IRONFOUNDERS AND ENGINEERS. MANUFACTURERS OF FORGED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLLIERY WORK PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

STURGEON AND CO., ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON,

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Self-acting

ORE CRUSHING AND PULVERISING MACHINERY Patent Coal-getting Plant,

Patent Air Compressing Engines, Patent Blowers and Exhausters, &c., &c., "Dead Blow" Steam Hammer.

Testimonials and Prices post free on application. GLASGOW OFFICE: 127 and 129, TRONGATE-P. and W. MACCLELLAN, Agents.

LONDON OFFICE: 33, CORNHILL, E.C .-DONALD ATKEY and Co., Agents.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION,— NG MACHINERY will be ON VIEW during the EXHIBITION.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS, PITTED WITH

"PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING," Of which above FIVE THOUSAND have been made by

MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT, ALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES, cting a SAVING of FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN FUEL, with TEN PER CENT. ADDITIONAL POWER.

MESSES, WILLIAMS AND BOLTON, ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY,
(Patent Piston) SWANSEA.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN BODY AND BRILLIANCY OF COLOUR, AND, UNLIKE LEAD PIGMENTS,

IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT. Fries may be obtained on application to the agents,

H. J. WALDUCK AND CO., No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES
ARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS
and AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c. IBON WORKS-BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE. Catalogues free by post.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRON WORKS, AND HAMMER MILLS,

> than half a century by MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,

and obtained a
HIGH REPUTATION FOR

SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS.

as well as for
ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORK. have been purchased by

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., BEDFORD IRON WORKS, TAVISTOCK.

For thirty years Messys. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., have been the pro-meton of the latter works, but have now removed to the TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,

its, having the advantage of a never-failing stream of water of upwards of blorepower, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily fauling all orders entrusted to their care.

Sanfacturers of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, on the newest principle, ap work, brase and iron; hammered iron shafts, of all sizes; miners' steel dipu tools.

M. NO Co. have had a LARGE EXPERIENCE in PREPARING MA For to FOREIGN MINES, as well as selecting competent mechanics to the same.

No. of second HAND AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND HAND ATERIALS; including a WATER WHEEL, 25 ft. by 3 ft., with drawing sakine attached, and cast-iron segments, socket, and axie, in good condition; and alge quantity of PITWORK of all sizes.

UNRESERVED SALE.

THE GREAT MOELWYN SLATE QUARRY, NORTH WALES, In the parishes of Festiniog and Lianfrothen.

MESSRS. CLEAR AND CHEFFINS are instructed by the proprietor to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., at One - clock precisely, in One Lot, the unexpired term of the LEASE of the

One Lot, the unexpired term of the LEASE of the GREAT MOELWYN SLATT QUARRY,
Which embraces an area of about THREE THOUSAND ACRES, together with all the valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, and IMPLEMENTS, which include a powerful TURBINE (with ample water deplet), and every requisite for slate making on a large scale; engine-house. For the special control of which are in go of repair.
The quarry communicates with the Festiniog Railway by means of an incline. The drums, ropes, wagons, and plant, for the necessary working of which, are included in this purchase.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. CLEAR and CHEFFIRS, Ethelburga House. 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.; and JAMES WRIGHT, C.E., 12, Copthall-court, London, E.C.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES. VALUABLE TIN-PLATE AND IRON WORKS, Situate about three miles from the Port of Swansea.

M. B. JOHN M. LEEDER WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, Wind-street, Swansea, on Treesday, the 4th day of October, 1870, at Three o'clock in the atternoon, all shose valuable and long-established TIN-PLATE and IRON WORKS, known as

inose valuable and long-established TIN-PLATE and IRON WORKS, known as THE UPPER FOREST WORKS,

With an excellent RESIDENCE for a proprietor.
The works consist of Forge, with powerful Machinery, Six Rolling Mills, and Tin-plate Houses, equal to a production of upwards of 2000 boxes of Tin-plates per week. The whole is worked by one powerful high-pressure condensing, and two high-pressure non-condensing Engines, and a Water-wheel, with an unfailing supply of water. There is a good road and canal communication direct to the above-named port, and a railway is in course of construction. The works are held under long leases, at a yearly rental of £335.

Plan of the works and conditions of sale, with cards to view, may be had on application to the Auctionerr, at his offices, Oxford-chambers, Oxford-street, Swansea.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. TIN-PLATE WORKS, WITH DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, AND WORKMEN'S HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those TIN-PLATE WORKS, known by the pame of

THE LLANGENNECH TIN-PLATE WORKS, Situate at LLANGENNECH, in the county of CARMARTHEN; together with BLACK PLATE MILLS, worked by two powerful engines and machinery; annealing house, with all needful appliances; it in house, pickling house, assorting room, ample warehouse and storage room, offices, stabling, and other necessary conveniences complete, as the same were lately carried on by Mr. Thomas Harries.

Cessary conveniences complete, as the same were acceptance. Thomas Harries.

The Works are nearly new, in perfect repair, full working order, and capable of manufacturing 1300 boxes of tin-plates weekly.

The brands are well known in the market, and command full prices.

In addition to the foregoing, there is now in course of erection a spacious forge, on which a large sum of money has been expended, and on its completion, which can be accomplished in a short time, and at a comparatively small outlay, will be capable of turning out about 100 tons of manufactured iron weekly.

weekly.

The above premises are held under a lease for a term of 99 years from the 29th of September, 1865, at the low ground rent of £100 per annum.

The works are most eligibly situated, within three miles of the port of Lianelly and fourteen of Swansea; the Lianelly Railway, with which a junction can easily be effected, and was about to be made, runs close to the property, and affords an easy transit by the narrow gauge system to the North, and all parts With the works will also be active.

affords an easy transit by the narrow gauge system to the North, and all parts of the kingdom.

With the works will also be sold all that most desirable RESIDENCE, called PLAS ISSA, comprising 59A. 2B. 2P. of arable, meadow, and pasture LAND, including therein about 17A. of park-like land adjoining the house, the whole being a desirable appendage to the works, and affording a capital residence for a managing partner. It is held under a lease, dated 30th July, 1888, for the term of 30 years from the 25th day of March preceding, at the annual rent of £111 10s.

There are also several newly-erected workmen's houses, and others now in course of erection, held for long terms of years, at low ground rents—the whole forming a very favourable opportunity to any persons desirous of establishing themselves in business under most advantageous circumstances.

The Mines and Minerals under the property, with the usual powers of working the same, on payment of damage done to the surface, are reserved.

ing the same, on payment of damage upon the same, on payment of damage upon the same, apply to—
For particulars, apply to—
Messrs. STRICK and BELLINGHAM, Solicitors, Swansea.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT

SALE OF CHILIAN COPPER MINES, AND MINING PROPERTY,

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of
Chancery, about to be made in a Cause of Waters v. Waters, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, in the City of London, in or about the
month of June, 1871, the whole of the extensive and rich COPPER MINES,
PARTS of MINES, MINING PROPERTY, and MATERIALS, and FREE,
HOLD PROPERTIES in CHILI, with the STORES and BUSINESSES carried
on in connection with the said MINES, forming part of the Chilian Estate of
Sampson Waters, late of Gyllyngdune, in the County of Cornwall, Esq., deceased. The MINES consist of—
1.—The ENTIRETY of the SAN PEDRO MINE.
2.—TWO-THIRDS of the celebrated DESCUBRIDORA MINE, with the adJoinining setts of San Juan, Canchas, and San Francisco.
3.—THEE-FOURTH PARTS of the COLORADA (SILVER) MINE.
4.—NINE (48th) PARTS of the JUANA (SILVER) MINE.
5.—The ENTIRETY of the SANTA ELERA (COPPER) MINE.
6.—The ENTIRETY of the SANTA ELERA (COPPER) MINE.
The SAN PEDRO MINE is situated about 60 miles from the port of Chanaral. It produces ores of the richest quality. This mine may now be effectually worked, a large shaft, with a double skip-road, having been recently sunk,
two new 4-horse whims erected, and the mine well and strongly timbered.
The DESCUBRIDORA MINE has been worked since 1889, since which date
It has yielded large profits, and is still doing so. The principal velu averages
30 to 80 ft, in width, and a large quantity of ore has been discovered.
The adjoining setts have been worked since 1885; they are on the same lodes
as the Descubridora Mine, and one of them (the Canchas sett) is yielding a
profit.
These mines are in thorough working order, and in a few weeks from this date SALE OF CHILIAN COPPER MINES, AND MINING PROPERTY.

as the Descubridora Mine, and one of them (the Canchas sett) is yielding a profit.

These mines are in thorough working order, and in a few weeks from this date will be supplied at a heavy outlay with new steam-engines, which will largely increase the future returns. Remunerative shops and stores are attached to the mines, and are carried on in conjunction with them. The other property which will be OFFERED FOR SALE consists of the ENTIRETY of FREHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, SHOPS, WATER, TING PLACE, TIMBER, MATERIALS, ORE FILOORS, and OTHER PROPERTY (including a large condensing apparatus), situated as Chanaral, Chanarcito, Copiapo, and Tres Puntas; the Quinchigui establishment, or watering place, with the dwelling house, store, yard, carts, and mules; two-thirds of the Vega establishment, with the yards, houses, shops, and store; two-thirds of the dwelling houses and yards, store rooms, ore floor, the mole, and premises in the port of Pan-de-Azucar; seven-eights of the watering place at Tres Puntas, and one molety of the watering place at Punta Negra.

Fuller particulars of the property will be given in future advertisements.

Any information will be afforded by Mr. S. T. G. DOWNING, Solicitor, Redruth, Cornwall; Messrs, PRICE, BOLTON, and FILDER, Solicitors, 1, Newsquare, Lincoln's-inn, London; or Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, Solicitors, 5, Bankbulldings, London, E.C.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1870.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1870.

ABERDARE STEAM COAL DISTRICT.

ABERDARE STEAM COAL DISTRICT.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, about the end of September next, nuless previously sold by private treaty, a FIRST-CLASS STEAM COAL PROPERTY, in full working order, equal to a vend of 300 tons per day, and capable of being increased in a reasonable time to 600 or 800 tons per day.

The colliery is conveniently situated as regards railway communication, having access to Swansea, Cardiff, and Newport, as well as Liverpool and London, and all the railways in the kingdom.

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. RANDALL, Solicitor, Neath; or Mr. W. ROBINSON SMITH, Solicitor, Swansea.

NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, or LET for a TERM of YEARS, the NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS, situate on the banks of the River Dun Navigation, at Rotherham, with a siding into the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoinshire Railway, comprising FORGE TRAINS, MERCHANT MILL, FURNACES, STEAM HAMMERS, SOLID TYRE, ROLLING, and other machinery adapted to an extensive business.

Price, rent, and other particulars may be known on application to Messrs. HOYLE and Son, Solicitors, Rotherham.

MINE SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE AT WEST CARADON MINE near LISKEARD, consisting of ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, Officer for the above will be received by Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON, 9, Union Court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Tenders to state price and mode of payment, and to be sent in not later than the 20th Inc.

the 20th Inst.

The Committee of Management will not hold themselves responsible for any rents or charge from the lords after that date, and do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The whole of them can be seen at any time upon application to the agent on

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

Apply to Mr. T. S. Bramwell, King-street, Quay side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY:

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very superior lot of the above, including—
80, 70, 60, 50, 30, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES;
24 inch GOTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;
Several good BOILERS;
A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled and faggoted, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Per restantages assist to—

for particulars, apply to—
LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.
Dated Redruth, Feb. 23, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, AGNETS, AND ENGINEERS.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON, of REDRUTH,
CORNWALL, having PURCHASED the WHOLE of the PLANT of the
CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES, beg to call the attention of all parties
requiring SECONDHAND ENGINES, BOILERS, PITWORK, or MINING
MATERIALS of any description, to the unprecedently favourable opportunity
thus afforded for supplying their wants on the most favourable terms.
Communications to be addressed to—
July 4, 1870. J. C. LANYON AND SON, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 70 in., 60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.
WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.
A NUMBER OF BOILERS.
PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PHRPOSES.

A NUMBER OF All descriptions, and an appropriate Prices.

MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

For further particulars, apply to-MESSRS, HARVEY AND CO., ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAYLE, CORNWALL,

AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 22%, OLD BROAD STREET,

MANUPACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPPULDERS IN WOOD AND IRON. SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS

May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHALF, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addresses.

PORTABLE AND FIXED ENGINES.

FOR SALE, PORTABLE AND FIXED ENGINES, from 4 to 25-horse power, warranted of first-class make and workmanship.

Also, several SECONDHAND PORTABLES. Also, several SECONDHAND FOR ADDIT TO LEWIN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, POOLE, DORSET.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:-

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.
60 fuls. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft.
30 fma. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.
Timber, and various useful mining materials.
Apply to Capt. John Connish, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O.
HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS,

Par Station, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour,
ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILERS.
24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS.
H and top-door pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATRIALS.
Apply to Capt. Puckey, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. cylinder DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 9 ft, stroke, 9 ft, ft wheel, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, &c., with or without BOILER or STAMES.

Apply to J. Hockiwa and Son, Trewirgle-terrace, Redruth.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:— ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER. ONE 50 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 7 to. stroke, with or without BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel; 12 heads of stamps

onnected.
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron

POR SALE, nearly new, COMPLETE SETS of BRASS CLACK SEATS and VALVES for THREE 18 in. PLUNGER LIFTS, and TWO 17 in. DRAWING LIFTS: 19 and 18 in. PUMPS; 19 in. H-PIECES and DOORS; 19 in. TOP DOOR-PIECE and DOOR; TWO 12 ft. 18 in. PLUNGER POLES; also OLD CAST and WROUGHT IRON.
Apply to Mr. M. T. HITCHINS, St. Agnes, Scorrier.
September 9, 1870.

FOR SALE, a superior secondhand 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, also a 16-horse power, both equal to new, and guanteed. FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class new PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES to 12-horse power, with all recent improvements. PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice, sultable for Portable Engines. FOR SALE, a secondhand PORTABLE ENGINE, with a MORTAR MILL.

FOR SALE, a secondinand rows.

Apply o BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY. ON SALE, SECONDHAND ENGINEERS', MACHINISTS', COLLIERY, and CONTRACTORS' PLANT; TOOLS and MACHINERY; STEAM BRGINES, BOILERS, &C. Particulars in "Monthly Register," post free on application.

FREDERICK MIRLS,
CONSULTING ENGINEER AND MACHINERY AGENT, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

TWO STEAM BOILERS, each 30 ft. by 7 ft., two flues, and one back chamber, with 14 Galloway tubes. Now working at 60 lbs. pressure under Boiler Explosion Association. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. FREDERIUK MIRLS, CONSULTING ENGINEER, 29, MANSFIELD CHAMBERS, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment,
over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES .- OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES,-7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS. STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY MANUFACTURERS of BAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION of BAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE,—118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed appealally for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract, EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
\*\*\* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING and OTHER ENGINES and GENERAL
MACHINERY, have FOR SALE:—
ONE 36 in, PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 30 in, PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 8 in, HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.
Several Cornish BOILEES.
Also a largo assortment of NEW and SECONDHAND PITWORK, at moderate prices.

rate prices.
LONDON OFFICES,—1 and 2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET
BUILDINGS, E.C.

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MAKER OF ALL THE VARIOUS SIZES OF VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES.

VERTICAL ENGINES, from 2 to 10-horse power, HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 3 to 40-horse power, FORTY STEAM ENGINES, from 2 to 20-horse power, In stock to select from, prices low, and ready for immediate delivery.

COLLIERY WINDING ENGINES Made on an improved principle, up to 40-horse power.

TEAM DONKEY PUMPING ENGINES, from 2 in. up to 12 in., rams properly tested in actual work before delivery.

All made in a good, strong, substantial, workman-like manner, of the best material, and warranted to work well.

Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished upon application at the

ALBERT STREET ENGINE WORKS, MANCHESTER. ESTABLISHED 1840.

MARTYN AND CO.'S SELF-ACTING BUDDLE (PATENTED)

LICENSES GRANTED by E. MARTYN, CLINTON VILLA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL JOHN HORSLEY,

IRON AND METAL AGENT, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

PERMANENT, CONTRACTORS, and COLLIERY RAILS, in STEEL or IRON.
Wrought-iron or Steel Weldless Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Tyres.
Iron and Steel Straight and Cranked Aarles, Wheels and Axles, Railway Chairs,
Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Cranes, Jacks, Rivets, Hurdles,
and Chains.

Black or Galvanised Telegraph Wires, Fencing Wire.
BLACK, OILED, and GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.
Bolts Lux Lates Woogh in Conference Conference Telegraph Wires, Fencing Wires, Fencing Wires, But Carrier Conference Conference

Rolled Iron Joints, Wronght-iron Girders, Roofs, Bridges, Tanks, Bollers, &c.
Boat Girder, Tank Bridge and Boller Plates.

Angle, Tee, and Girder Iron.—Nail Rods, Tin Plates, Hoops, Sheets, Lead, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Spetter.

Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS COMPANY

(LIMITED). SANDYCROFT, NEAR CHESTER,

STEAM PUMPING, WINDING, and every other description of ENGINE;
PITWORK, BOILERS, FORGINGS,

WATER WHEELS, CRUSHING AND DRESSING MACHINERY, AND MINING TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Machinery in course of construction, and secondhand work, always on hand, LONDON OFFICE,—MESSRS. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, QUEEN
STREET PLACE CPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES

SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES

FOR SLATE.

WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MA CHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.
STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE. BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK. SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.

MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
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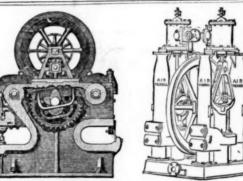
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THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED TO DRAINING QUARRIES.

The engraving illustrates the "SPECIAL" Steam Pump as employed in draining quarries. At the Bangor and Carnarvon Slate Company's Quarries, in Wales, four or five of these pumps, of different dimensions, are at work, as well as at other quarries in various parts of the kingdom.

The pump being fixed in the required position, steam can be supplied by means of a felted steam-pipe from any boiler situated several hundred feet away from the pump; and although a little extra condensation would in such case take place, this system



of draining quarries is found far more economical than employing detached engines and pumps, with their cumbrous details of shafting, gearing, riggers, and belts.

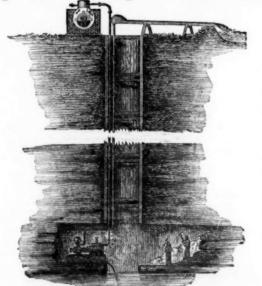
The "SPECIAL" Steam Pump can be adapted to work at either high or low pressure steam, and to discharge the water to a vertical height of from 200 to 400 feet. For very high lifts, pumps with long strokes are recommended.

The pump is very portable, and can be readily lowered nearer to the water as the work proceeds.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED FOR DRAINING MINES. One "SPECIAL" Steam Pump now making to force 1040 feet in one direct lift.

The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pumprods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the steam, suction, and delivery pipes.

engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very small outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in all mining operations.

To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. It is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors for ready acce s to all working parts.

PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PILMPS

Diameter - 4 Gu			1	_		_					-	20.	ALLE A	<i>-</i>							
Diameter of Steam Cylinderinches	21	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	R	8	8	9	10	10	12	10	14	10	24
Diameter of Water Cylinderinches	14	11			9				-			0	0	0	10	10	12	12	14	10	24
Length of Strokeinches		- 2		*	9	2	0	0	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Strolinches	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24	24
Strokes per minute	100	100	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	*0	80	***	***	**					-	
Gallons per hour	310	000	010						50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	-	-	-	-
PRICE	310	680	910	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	_	-	-	-
PRICE	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£47 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100				
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Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, cr. 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

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10 Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10	0	0	 1,6		pm.
10 Midland Iron Co. [L.]	1	0	0	 19	20	DEG.
21/4 Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11	10	0	 81/8	736	dis.
4 Mwyndy Iron Ore Co. [L.]	5	10	0			dis.
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron	(	6	6	 par.		pm.
25 Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iton Co. [L.]	25	0	0	 3/4	12	dis.
25 Ditto ditto	34	0	0	 3/4	\$2	dis.
100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	63	0	0	 . 8	6	dis.
20 Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]		0	0	 41/2	-	pm.
to Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]		0	0		16	dis.
15 Ditto New		0	0	 51/6	41/4	dis.
50 Shotts Iron Co	80	0	0	 181/		dis.
1co Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	54	0	0	 16	15	dis.
100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co	60	0	0	 40	41	pm.
100 Ditto ditto New	10	0	0	 7	9	pm.
100 Thames Iron Company	100	0	0		-	
71/2 Titanic Iron and Steet	1	0	0			
1on Vancouver Coal [L.]	6		0	 par.	. 1	pm.
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5000	Great Laxev. L. Isle of Man	4					181/4 191/4			13	0			0June	
8000	Guest Northern Manganese*	5								10		0	p.c	tFeb.	
0940	Great Wheal Vor. t. c, Helstont	40				• •	61/2 7		0	12	0	0	1	6June	1870
1094	Great Wheal Vor. t. c, Helstont., Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c Herodafoot, l, near Liskeardt	8				**	421/6 45	• •		10	0	ĭ		0 Feb.	1870
2000	Herodafoot, I, near Liskeardt	1	10			**	4-76 40		0	8	0	0	1	0. Nov.	1869
0000		i	0	0			<b>%</b> 1		0	7	0	õ	ô	7. Mar.	1870
165	Killaloe, sl, Tipperary Levant, e, t, St. Just	10	8	1			70		1101	0	0	2	0	0Aug.	1869
400	Lisburne, l. Cardiganshire	18		0					529	0	0	2	0	Jan.	1870
8000	Maes-y-Safn, I, Flint*	20		0	-				4	0	0	0	5	0 Oct.	1868
9000	Marke Valley, c, Caradon	4	10	6	7		6% 7%		6	6	0	0	5	0July	1870
1800	Minera Mining Co.1. Wrexham .	25	0	0	-				278	- 8	3		0	0Aug.	1870
0000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. ! "	7	0	0					0	4	61/2	0	2	1July	1870
6400	New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station. North Levant, t, c, St. Just	5		0			111/ 10		0	.2	6	0	.2	6. July	1870
2000	North Levant, t. c. St. Just	10		0			111/4 12 13/4 21/4		1 0	15	0	0	10	0Aug.	1870
8610	North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogant	3		0				••		0	6	10	3	6June 0July	1870
3000	Pendarves United	86	0	0		**	00 00	**		9	6	0	4	0July	1870 1870
500	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	50								10	0	7	0	0 May	1870
2000	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	10							1	0	0	o	10	0July	1870
2800	Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	0		6	3/4		5/4 3/4		0	10	6	0		0Nov.	1869
120	Providence t Uny Lelantt	10		7	39		38 40		98	12	6	1	10	0June	1870
5000	Oneen, s. c. Calstock*	0		0	-				0	1	0	0	1	0Sept.	1870
869	Queen, s. c. Calstock*	4	0	0	11/4		1 1%		0		6	0	1	6June	1870
512	South Caradon, c, St. Chert South Darren, l, Cardigan*	1	8	0	260		240 250		647		0	5	0	0July	1870
0000	South Darren, I, Cardigan*	8	6	6	-01/	**	0.017		1	0	0	0	3	6 Nov.	1869
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24	10	10	32		9 91/2		374	10	0	0	10		1870
496	So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog. tt			9			18 20	••	13	15	6	4	0	0Mar.	1868 1870
243	Spearn Moor, t. St. Just		17	9		**	10 20	::	0					0June 0May	1869
340	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives: St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3		0	_				0		6	ő	9	6. Nov.	1869
	Summer Hill, l, Mold	3	18	6	_				2		6			0 Feb.	1868
0000	Tankerville, I, Salop*	6	0	0	16		14% 15		0	5	0			0 Aug.	1870
0000	Tincroft, c, t. Pool, Illogant	9	0	0	34		34 36		25	18	6	1	10	0. Sept.	1870
0000	Trumpet Cons., t, Helston	11	10	0	24		21 23		11	12	0	0		0Aug.	1870
0000	Van, l, Llanidloes	4	5	0	65		60 65		2	0	0	0		0June	1870
0000	W. Chiverton, I. Perranzabuloet	10	0	0	54		53 55		45	7	6	3	0	0Aug.	1870
2582	West Great Work, t, Breage	5	11	0	-		07 00		0	2	0	0	2	0June	1869
512	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan			0	271/4	**	27 29 120 125	**	663	10	0	1	10	0Oct.	1869
400	W. Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet	47	0	0	125	**	70 75	••	632	10	0	0		O. Aug.	1870
512	Wheal Basset, c. Illogant	5	2	6	75 55	**	521/4 55	**	32	0	0	1	10	0June	1868 1870
512	Wheal Jane, s-t, Kea	5	4	0	634	**	61/2 7		5	6	0	ô		OAug.	1870
295 024	W. Wheal Scton, c, Cambornet. Wheal Basset, c. Illogant Wheal Jane, s-l, Kea Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnos Wheal Kitty, t, Uny Lelant		10	6	63/4 12		11 12	::	12	12	6		10	0July	1870
896	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant;		17	6	616		4 6		78	ь	0	0	10	OAug.	1870
024	Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menheniott	8	0	0	91/2		9 91/2		71	7	6	0	10	0. Sept.	1870
000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plymp., t		12	6	-				0	10	0.0	0	5	0Aug.	1869
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just:	70	0	0	-				464	13	01	12	10	0Aug.	1870
396	Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne	60	0	0	521/2		48 50		254	15	0	2	0	0 Feb.	1869
	Wicklow, c, i, Wicklow	3	10	0	8/8		8 8 %	• •	60	3	0	0	5	0Sept.	1869
	FOREIG	N	n	IV	IDE	N	D MI	N	ES.						
	ronniu.	4.4	*			-	*1/ *9/	-		**			-		

### COMMERCIAL CAZETTE. | SRIP. 17, 1870.

\*\*THE MINING SHARE LIST\*\*

\*\*DOLLATER PLANTS\*\*

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\*.\* Companies marked thus \* have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, these marked thus ‡ have paid Dividends.

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